

THE

# MONTHLY EPITOME,

For SEPTEMBER 1800.

LXV. *Iconographia Scotica*; or Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland, engraved from the most authentic Paintings, &c. With their Lives, compiled from the Works of the best informed and modern Writers extant, manuscript as well as printed, containing many curious biographical Anecdotes and Particulars, never before published; the whole authenticated with Notes, References, and Observations. By JOHN SMITH, of the Inner Temple. Royal 8vo. (not paged.) 1l. 6s. Large Paper 1l. 16s. Wilkinson, Cornhill.

- 12.\* *Arthur † Johnston, M. D.*
13. *Sir Robert Gordon, of Straloch.*
- 14.\* *John Stewart Earl of Traquair, Treasurer.*
- 15.\* *Sir John Gilmore, President of the Court of Session.*
16. *Robert Traill, Minister of Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh.*
17. *David Erskine, second Lord Cardross, 1636.*
18. *John Hamilton, second Lord Balhaven.*
- 19.\* *Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun.*
- 20.\* *John Arbuthnott, M. D.*
- 21.\* *Colin Maclaurin, Math. Prof.*

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BIOGRAPHICAL Accounts of Personages, marked with an Asterisk, in the above List.

EXTRACTS.

CARDINAL BEATON.

" THIS prelate was no sooner promoted to the see of Saint Andrews, than, in order to testify his zeal to the Roman Catholics, and his benefactor, Pope Paul the Third, he made it his business to persecute and crush those of the Protestant religion in Scotland, and no man among the Scotch clergy was more ready to employ those admirable and convincing arguments, fire and sword, in defence of Popery, than David Beaton.

" The reformers were persecuted with all the cruelty with which superstition

+ By mistake inscribed John.

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inspires

inspires a barbarous people; many were condemned to undergo that dreadful death which the church has appointed for the punishment of her enemies; but they suffered with a spirit so nearly resembling the patience and fortitude of the primitive martyrs, that more were converted than terrified at such spectacles.

" About the end of the month of February 1539, five Protestants were committed to the flames, and nine recanted, but some made their escape out of prison, among whom was the celebrated George Buchanan, the Scottish historian: and it cannot be guessed to what lengths the furious Cardinal might afterwards have proceeded in this bloody busines, as the whole was left to his management, if the king's demise had not put a stop to his cruel proceedings; for it is said, he had presented to the king a list of three hundred and sixty persons, suspected of Protestantism, many of whom were the prime nobility, and most considerable persons in the kingdom.

" Cardinal Beaton, who had long been considered as prime minister, claimed the office and dignity of regent during the minority of the late king's daughter and successor, Princess Mary, so famous for her beauty, and her misfortunes, in the reign of our Queen Elizabeth; and in support of his pretensions, he produced a will, which he himself had forged in the name of the late king, and, without any other right, instantly assumed the title of regent; the Cardinal had enjoyed power too long, and had exercised it with too much severity, to be a favourite with the nation; the public voice was against him, the pretended will was set aside, and the Earl of Arran was declared sole regent of the kingdom, during the minority of the Queen; and Beaton was not only mortified, by being thus excluded from the government, but he was also seized and sent prisoner to the castle of Blackness; but, as some say, without authority.

" Cardinal Beaton had found means to get out of his confinement, by offering the Lord Seaton, in whose custody he was, a considerable gratification, and his constant friendship, if he would permit him to go to Saint Andrews, which Seaton accordingly agreed to; he had ever been strongly attached to France, and of course an enemy to

England; he complained loudly that Arran the regent had betrayed the kingdom to its most invertebrate enemies, and sacrificed its honour to his own ambition; he lamented to see an ancient country consenting to its own slavery, and descending into the ignominious station of a dependent province; and, in one hour, the weakness and treachery of a single man surrendering every thing, for which the Scottish nation had struggled and fought during so many ages. These remonstrances of Beaton had the greatest effect upon the Scots; and the nobility, notwithstanding the share they had in disgracing the Cardinal, were now ready to applaud and to second him, as the defender of the honour and liberty of his country.

" The Cardinal was made lord privy seal in the year 1542. Doctor Towers says, this promotion was so early as the year 1528, but in this he seems mistaken; Mr. Beatson seems more correct in fixing it, as we have recorded it.

" Towards the close of the year 1545, the Cardinal went, in a pompous manner, to visit his diocese, attended by the regent, and other officers of state, prelates, and many persons of distinction; when he came to Perth, several persons were there tried before him for Protestantism, being indicted particularly for violating an act of Parliament, by which the people were forbid to argue or dispute concerning the sense of the holy scriptures; they were soon found guilty, of whom six men were hanged, and one woman drowned; several burghesses were banished; the Lord Ruthven, provost of Perth, was removed from his office, as a favourite of Protestantism; and the Cardinal caused John Rogers, a black friar, who had preached the reformed doctrines in Angus and Mearns, to be murdered in prison at Saint Andrews.

" After the above persons were put to death at Perth, the Cardinal and his party applied themselves to the overthrow of all the reformed universally: they went to Dundee; and, as themselves gave out, it was to punish such as read the New Testament; for, in those days, that was counted a most grievous sin; and such was the blindness of those times, that some of the priests, being offended at the novelty of the title, did contend, that book was lately written by Martin Luther,

and therefore they desired only the Old.

The Cardinal having thus established his authority as much as ever, he resolved to begin where he left off, in prosecuting those of the reformed religion. From Perth the Cardinal went to Angus and the Mearns, at which places he likewise made a vigorous inquisition, and then returned to Edinburgh, where, at the Black Friars, was held a provincial assembly of the clergy, but their proceedings nowhere appear. However, it is certain, that the Cardinal was now very active, in bringing to the stake George Wifeheart\*, one of the most eminent persons of the Protestant party; he proceeded to try him upon eighteen articles, though he appealed, as being the regent's prisoner, to a temporal judicature; but he condemned him as an obstinate heretic, and caused him to be burnt at Saint Andrews, forbidding all persons to pray for him, under pain of incurring the severest censures of the church.

These rigorous proceedings and oppressions of the Cardinal, drew on him a general hatred and detestation, and so incensed those who favoured the reformation, that they resolved to murder him. His assassination had been in some measure predicted by Wifeheart, for he concluded his dying speech, at his execution, in these remarkable words: 'He who now so proudly looks down upon me, from "yonder lofty palace," pointing to the Cardinal, "and feeds his eyes with my torments, shall ere long be hung out at that window, and be as ignominiously thrown down, as he now proudly lolls at his ease." This prediction of Wifeheart, concerning Cardinal Beaton, which is related by Buchanan, in his History of Scotland, as also by Archbishop Spotswood, and others, has been doubted by some later

writers: however this may be, it is certain, that the death of Wifeheart did, in the end, prove fatal to the Cardinal himself, who had not used his power with moderation, equal to the prudence by which he attained it. Notwithstanding his great abilities, he had too many of the passions and prejudices of an angry leader of a faction, to govern a divided people with temper; his resentment against one part of the nobility, his insolence to the rest, his severity towards the reformers, and, above all, the barbarous and illegal execution of George Wifeheart, who foretold the Cardinal's downfall, as before observed, wore out the patience of a fierce age; and nothing but a bold hand was wanting to gratify the public wish, by his destruction.

The Cardinal met with the reward of his cruelty, in the castle of Saint Andrews, for this nefarious deed. Private revenge, inflamed and sanctified by a false zeal for religion, quickly found a fit instrument in Norman Lelly, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes: the attempt was bold, as it was successful. The Cardinal at that time, perhaps instigated by his fears, was adding new strength to the castle, and, in the opinion of the age, rendering it impregnable. Sixteen persons undertook to surprise it; they entered the gates, which were left open by the workmen, early in the morning, turned out his retinue without confusion, and forced open the door of the Cardinal's apartment, which he had barricaded on the first alarm; the conspirators found him seated in his chair; they transfixed him with their swords, and he expired crying, 'I am a priest: fie, fie, all is gone!'

The Cardinal having notice of his assassination, treated it with great contempt, saying, 'Tush, a fig for the fools, a button for the bragging of heretics! Is not the Lord Governor

\* The reader will not find the name of Wifeheart, either in Buchanan's Latin History of Scotland, or in Monstier de Thoyras's French History of England; the former historian describes him by the name of Sophocardum, Buch. Rer. Scot. Hist. xiv. 32, quarto edit. Ruddiman, 1725. This editor has added an explanation of the proper names that occur in George Buchanan's History of the Affairs of Scotland; among which he speaks of Sophocardus thus: 'Buchanan fabricated this surname himself, from σοφός and καρδία, that is, wise at heart; but it is a bad derivation, for this is not the true etymology of the surname; in as much as it is of French origin, for what we call Wifehart or Wishart, they call Guiscard.' The French historian describes Wifehart by the name of Sephocard. See Rap. Hist. Engl. Fr. quarto, p. 459. Hague edit. 1724, and Sephocard, in the index to the tenth volume of that work.'

"mine? witness his eldest son with me  
as a pledge. Have not I the Queen  
at my devotion? Is not France my  
friend? What danger should I fear?"

"The conspirators, without noise,  
or tumult, or violence of any other  
person, delivered their country, though  
by a most unjustifiable action, from an  
ambitious man, whose pride was insup-  
portable to the nobles, as his cruelty  
and cunning were great checks to the  
reformation; his death was fatal to the  
Catholic religion, and to the French  
interest, in Scotland."

#### FLETCHER, OF SALTOUN.

"ANDREW Fletcher, the subject  
of my present inquiry, was born in  
M.DCL.III. one of the years in the  
arch rebel and traitor Oliver Crom-  
well's protectorate. Fletcher was but  
in his early youth, when he had the  
misfortune to lose his father, by whom  
he was destined, on his death-bed, to  
the care of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, then rec-  
tector of the parish of Saltoun, afterwards  
bishop of Salisbury, well known by his  
political zeal and interesting writings.  
From Burnet he received, as might  
have been expected, a very pious and  
learned education, and was strongly  
*imbued* with erudition and principles of  
a free government, which were congen-  
ial to him, as well as to the rest of  
the family of Fletcher, and espoused  
by his mother, and by those who had  
with her the charge of his nurture.

"When he had completed his course  
of elementary studies in Scotland, un-  
der the care of his excellent preceptor,  
he was sent to travel on the Continent;  
he was from his infancy, of a very  
fiery and uncontrollable temper; but  
his disposition was noble and generous.  
He became first known as a public  
speaker, and a man of political energy,  
from his being one of the commissioners  
in the Scotch Parliament, for the shire of  
East Lothian, when the Duke of York  
(afterwards king, by the title of James  
the Second) was lord high commis-  
sioner, connecting himself with the  
Earl of Argyle, in opposition to the  
Duke of Lauderdale's administration,  
and the arbitrary designs of the court;  
which obliged him to retire, first into  
England, to consult with Doctor Bur-  
net, and afterwards, by his advice, into  
Holland." He was summoned to appear  
before the lords of the council at Edin-  
burgh, which he not thinking it pru-

dent for him to do, he was outlawed,  
and his estate confiscated.

"In the year 1683, 35 Car. II. he,  
with Robert Baillie, of Jerviswood,  
came into England, in order to con-  
cert measures with the friends of free-  
dom in that country; and they, Earl  
Buchan believes, were the only Scotch-  
men, who were admitted into William  
Lord Russel's Council of Six; they  
were likewise the only persons in whom  
the Earl of Argyle confided, in Hol-  
land, the common measures of the two  
countries, which were then concerted,  
with much secrecy and danger, for the  
recovery of the constitution and lib-  
erties of the British kingdoms.

"Fletcher managed his part of the  
negotiation with so much address and  
prudence, that administration could  
find no pretext for seizing him, nor  
could they fix upon him any articles of  
impeachment; for which Mr. Baillie of  
Jerviswood was condemned and suf-  
fered capital punishment. On Fletcher's  
going back to the Continent, finding  
no prospect of his safe return to Bri-  
tain, he dedicated his leisure time to  
foreign travel, to the study of public  
law, and politics.

"In the beginning of the year 1685,  
1 Jac. II. Fletcher came to the Hague,  
to assist at the deliberation of the exiles  
from England, and particularly with  
those of his own country, in order to  
promote the cause of opposition to  
the arbitrary measures of that mon-  
arch; but it does not appear that he  
possessed much of the confidence of the  
party; he was unaccommodating, and  
ran extravagantly on the project of  
setting up a commonwealth in Scot-  
land, or at least, a monarchy so limited,  
as hardly to bear any resemblance  
to a kingdom. His soul was fired with  
the recollection of the great names in  
the Greek republics; and, like all men  
of consummate abilities, he wished for  
that state of things which might mark  
the superiority of his own talents, and  
give full exercise to his popular powers:  
Argyle's expedition, concerted at that  
time with Monmouth and the party,  
was the most inviting to Fletcher; but  
being dissatisfied with the plan of ope-  
rations, and his countrymen, who enjoyed  
Monmouth's confidence, he went  
with the Duke; and was one of the  
most eminent men who attended his  
Grace in his expedition to Scotland,  
in this said year, 1685, 1 Jac. II. with  
a view to invade England, and in  
whom

whom Monmouth chiefly confided, and from which he endeavoured to dissuade the Duke.

" Fletcher told Doctor Gilbert Burnet, that Monmouth, though a weak young man, was sensible of the imprudence of his adventure, and hesitated till he was urged by the party, most of whom were certainly in concert with the Prince of Orange, and considered him as the only probable instrument for dethroning King James the Second, and supplanting William the Third in his views, if the attempts were delayed till the English nation should become desperate enough to overlook the doubts that Charles the Second had confirmed, by his declaration in council of the legitimacy of the Duke of Monmouth.

" Fletcher of Saitoun had neither coolness nor sufficient political subtlety to conduct himself with respect to his own private emolument. Fired by the hopes of a revolution, that, from the insignificance of Monmouth, and the circumstances of his birth, might produce a constitution of government, in which his republican talents might have full scope, he at first fell in warmly with the scheme of Monmouth's landing; but afterwards, suspecting probably the intrigue of the Prince of Orange, he wished it to be laid aside; he told Bishop Burnet (which supports this conjecture), that Monmouth was pushed on to it, against his own sense and reason, and was piqued upon the point of honour, in hazarding his person with his friends. This unfortunate Duke intended to have joined Fletcher with the cowardly Lord Grey, in command of the cavalry.

" But an unhappy accident made it not convenient for the Duke of Monmouth to keep Fletcher longer about him; he sent him out on another party, and not being yet furnished with an horse, took that of one who had brought him a great body of men from Taunton; he was not in the way; so Fletcher not seeing him to ask his leave, thought all things were to be in common among them, that could advance the service. After Fletcher had rid about, as he was ordered, in returning, the owner of the horse he rode on, who was the mayor of Lynn, in Norfolk, a rough and ill-bred man, reproached him in very

injurious terms, for taking out his horse without his leave: Fletcher bore this longer than could have been expected from one of his impetuous temper; but the other persisted in giving him contumelious language, and offered a switch or a cane, upon which Fletcher discharged his pistol at him, and fatally shot the mayor dead. This atrocious act of violence was committed against the laws of war, and in the sudden heat of passion; in a scuffle, according to Fletcher's biographer, the Earl of Buchan, who also asserts, in favour of him, that the horse in question was impressed by his party, not taken by himself, as the Bishop has it. Buchan admits the act to have been unguarded, unfoldeiry, and unjustifiable; and that it must have rendered Fletcher's future services on the expedition of small consideration to Monmouth; but adds, that the unfortunate scuffle was not the occasion of Fletcher's leaving the little army. Fletcher went and gave the Duke of Monmouth an account of the transaction, who saw it was impossible to keep him longer about him, without disgusting and losing the country people, who were coming in a body to demand justice; so his Grace advised Fletcher to go aboard a ship, and to sail on to Spain, whither he was bound. By this means he was preserved for that time.

" Fletcher, by vindicating the liberty of his country, was twice in danger of losing his life; and when he at last perceived an incurable wound was to be inflicted on the state, and Scotland, as it were, borne to its burial by her own people, he became warm in his speeches; he greatly inveighed against the Queen's ministers, and complained that they did nothing, though the revenues of the country were very considerable. Some thought that the force of his eloquence, even when applied against his enemies, was too violent, and said he hurt the cause; but what law is there against a son's weeping over his mother's funeral? or a strenuous citizen being extremely grieved in attending his country's burial, especially that person who did not ever scruple to prefer the advantage of the state to his own necessities, and oftentimes met even death itself for the sake of his country?"

**DR. ARBUTHNOTT.——ANECDOTES  
AND EXTRACTS FROM HIS LETTERS.**

“ 1717, 4 Geo. I. It appears that Arbuthnott had this year, in conjunction with Pope, a share in the unsuccessful comedy of ‘ Three Hours after Marriage;’ a piece, which, with such a combination of wit and talents to bring it forth, seems not to have had strength enough for representation\*, nor since to have been worthy revival.

“ 1726, 8 Nov. 13 Geo I. Mentions a droll incident or two on the publication of Gulliver’s Travels, among which are the two following, very singular:

“ Lord Scarborough is no inventor of stories; told Dr. Arbuthnott, that he tell in company with the master of a ship, who told him, that he was very well acquainted with Gulliver, but that the printer had mistaken, that he lived in Wapping, not at Rotherhithe; the other is, that the Doctor lent the book to an old gentleman, who went immediately to his map to search for Lilliput.

“ 1726, 13 Geo. I. The Doctor in his letter rallies the Dean on his supposed neglect of him, and observes that the Galcoigne asked to speak only one word with the French King, which the Grand Monarch confining him to do, he brought a paper, said *Signez*, and not a word more; relates to the Dean the danger Pope had been in of the hazard of his life, from a narrow escape of being drowned, whereby he was much hurt.—

“ 1732-3, 13 January, 6 Geo. II. Gay the poet, who departed this life 4 December 1732, died universally lamented by almost every body, even by those who knew him only in reputation; he was interred in Westminster Abbey, as if he had been a Peer of the realm, and the good Duke of Queensberry, who lamented him as a brother, will set up a handsome monument upon him. Arbuthnott believes the Beggar’s Opera, and what he had

\* “ It seems the farce, ‘ Three Hours after Marriage,’ said to be written by Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnott, had been acted soon after the accession of George I. with so little success, that Cibber and Mrs. Oldfield were both severely hooted by the audience. One of the most unfortunate incidents in this comedy was, introducing into a physician’s house, two lovers of his wife, in the shapes of a mummy and a crocodile; this Colley ridiculed in his character of Bayes in the Rehearsal; which occasioned a very serious quarrel between Pope, Cibber, and Gay. See Davies’s Dram. Mischel. iii. 320, 321.”

to come upon the stage, will make the sum of the diversions for some time to come. Curl has been writing letters to every body for memoirs of his life; Arbuthnott was for sending him some, particularly an account of Gay’s disgrace at court, which he was sure might have been made entertaining, by which the Doctor says, he should have attained two ends at once, published truth, and got a rascal whipped for it: but he was overruled in it. The present writer takes leave to add another anecdote of Curl: he was a client of old Salkeld, an attorney, with whom Sir Philip Yorke, the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, served his clerkship; during which time he frequented his master’s house, and was at times lighted out by him. This impudent bookfeller had an hearing in Chancery, at which time Yorke was Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, respecting some pirated book, in which traffic he dealt pretty largely; Curl attended the cause, and took great pains, by grimaces and odd gestures, to attract the notice of the Chancellor: at last Lord Hardwicke asked him who he was? ‘ My name is Curl, please your Honour; do you not remember,’ says he, ‘ that I used to visit your master Salkeld, in Bell Court, and that he used to call out to you, when I was going away—Here, Phil, take the candle, and light Mr. Curl down stairs?’ ”

“ The following lines were sung by Durastanti (or Cuzzoni) when she took her leave of the English stage; the words were, in haste, put together by Mr. Pope, at the earnest request of the Earl of Peterborough.

‘ Generous, gay, and gallant nation,  
‘ Bold in arms, and bright in arts;  
‘ Land secure from all invasion,  
‘ All but Cupid’s gentle darts!

‘ From your charms, oh, who  
would run?  
‘ Who would leave you for the  
fun?  
‘ Happy foil, adieu, adieu!  
‘ Let old charmers yield to new.

' Is arms, in arts be still more shining;  
 ' All your joys be still increasing;  
 ' All your tastes be still refining;  
 ' All your joys for ever sealing:  
 ' But her old charmers yield to  
     new;  
 ' Happy soil, adieu! adieu!

" A Burlesque of the above Lines by  
 Dr. Arbutinott.

' Puppies, whom I now am learning,  
 ' Merry sometimes, always mad,  
 ' Who lavish most, when debts are  
     craving,  
 ' On fool, and farce, and masquerade!  
 ' Who would not from such bubbles  
     run,  
 ' And leave such blessings for the sun?  
 ' Happy soil, and simple crew!  
 ' Let old sharpers yield to new.  
 ' All your tastes be still refining;  
 ' All your nonsense still more shining;  
 ' Blest in some Berenstod or Boschi,  
 ' He more awkward, he more husky;  
 ' And never want, when they're left  
     us,  
 ' Another Heidegger or Faustus.  
 ' Happy soil, and simple crew!  
 ' Let old sharpers yield to new!  
 ' Bubbles all, adieu! adieu!" }

#### LXVI. Dr. Currie's Edition of Burns's Works. (Continued from p. 286.)

##### BURNS'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN LIFE. (Concluded.)

" IT is during the time that we lived on this farm, that my little story is most eventful. I was, at the beginning of this period, perhaps the most ungainly awkward boy in the parish: no *solitaire* was less acquainted with the ways of the world. What I knew of ancient story was gathered from Salmon's and Guthrie's geographical grammars; and the ideas I had formed of modern manners, of literature, and criticism, I got from the Spectator. These, with Pope's Works, some plays of Shakespeare, Tull and Dickson on Agriculture, the Pantheon, Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, Stackhouse's History of the Bible, Justice's British Gardener's Directory, Bayle's Lectures, Allan Ramsay's Works, Taylor's Scripture Doctrine

of Original Sin, A Select Collection of English Songs, and Harvey's Meditations, had formed the whole of my reading. The collection of songs was my *vade mecum*. I pondered over them driving my cart or walking to labour, song by song, verse by verse; carefully noting the true, tender, or sublime, from affectation and futilian. I am convinced I owe to this practice much of my critic-craft, such as it is.

" In my seventeenth year, to give my manners a brush, I went to a country dancing-school. My father had an unaccountable antipathy against these meetings, and my going was what to this moment I repent, in opposition to his wishes. My father, as I said before, was subject to strong passions; from that instance of disobedience in me, he took a sort of dislike to me, which, I believe, was one cause of the dissipation which marked my succeeding years. I say dissipation, comparatively with the strictness, and sobriety, and regularity of Presbyterian country life; for though the will-o'-wisp meteors of those little whims were almost the sole lights of my path, yet early ingrained piety and virtue kept me for several years afterwards within the line of innocence. The great misfortune of my life was to want an aim. I had felt early some stirrings of ambition, but they were the blind gropings of Homer's Cyclops round the walls of his cave. I saw my father's situation entailed on me perpetual labour. The only two openings by which I could enter the temple of fortune, were the gate of niggardly economy, or the path of little chicaning bargain-making. The first is so contracted an aperture I never could squeeze myself into it; the last I always hated: there was contamination in the very entrance! Thus abandoned of aim or view in life, with a strong appetite for sociability, as well from native hilarity, as from a pride of observation and remark; a constitutional melancholy or hypochondriasm that made me fly solitude; add to these incentives to social life, my reputation for bookish knowledge, a certain wild logical talent, and a strength of thought, something like the rudiments of good sense, and it will not seem surprising that I was generally a welcome guest where I visited, or any great wonder that always where two or three met together,

together, there was I among them. But far beyond all other impulses of my heart, was *un penchant à l'adorable moitié du genre humain*. My heart was completely tinder, and was eternally lighted up by some goddess or other; and as in every other warfare in this world, my fortune was various; sometimes I was received with favour, and sometimes I was mortified with a repulse. At the plough, scythe, or reape-hook, I feared no competitor, and thus I set absolute want at defiance; and as I never cared farther for my labours than while I was in actual exercise, I spent the evening in the way after my own heart. A country lad seldom carries on a love-adventure without an affliting confidant. I possessed a curiosity, zeal, and intrepid dexterity, that recommended me as a proper second on these occasions; and I dare say, I felt as much pleasure in being in the secret of half the loves of the parish of Tarbolton, as ever did statesman in knowing the intrigues of half the courts of Europe. The very goose-feather in my hand seems to know instinctively the well-worn path of my imagination, the favourite theme of my song; and is with difficulty restrained from giving you a couple of paragraphs on the love-adventures of my compeers, the humble inmates of the farm-house and cottage: but the grave sons of science, ambition, or avarice, baptize these things by the name of follies. To the sons and daughters of labour and poverty they are matters of the most serious nature; to them the ardent hope, the stolen interview, the tender farewell, are the greatest and most delicious parts of their enjoyments.

" Another circumstance in my life which made some alteration in my mind and manners, was, that I spent my nineteenth summer on a smuggling coast, a good distance from home, at a noted school, to learn mensuration, surveying, dialling, &c. in which I made a pretty good progress. But I made a greater progress in the knowledge of mankind. The contraband trade was at that time very successful, and it sometimes happened to me to fall in with those who carried it on. Scenes of swaggering riot and roaring dissipation were till this time new to me, but I was no enemy to social life. Here, though I learnt to fill my glafs, and to mix without fear in a drunken

squabble, yet I went on with a high hand with my geometry; till the sun entered Virgo, a month which is always a carnival in my bosom, when a charming *fillette* who lived next door to the school, overset my trigonometry, and set me off at a tangent from the sphere of my studies. I however struggled on with my *sines* and *co-sines* for a few days more; but stepping into the garden one charming noon, to take the sun's altitude, there I met my angel

" Like Proserpine gathering flowers,  
" Herself a fairer flower—"

" It was in vain to think of doing any more good at school. The remaining week I staid I did nothing but craze the faculties of my soul about her, or steal out to meet her; and the two last nights of my stay in the country, had sleep been a mortal sin, the image of this modest and innocent girl had kept me guiltless.

" I returned home very considerably improved. My reading was enlarged with the very important addition of Thomson's and Shenstone's Works; I had seen human nature in a new phasis: and I engaged several of my school-fellows to keep up a literary correspondence with me. This improved me in composition. I had met with a collection of letters by the wits of Queen Anne's reign, and I pored over them most devoutly. I kept copies of any of my own letters that pleased me; and a comparison between them and the composition of most of my correspondents, flattered my vanity. I carried this whim so far, that though I had not three farthings worth of business in the world, yet almost every post brought me as many letters as if I had been a broad plodding son of day-book and ledger.

" My life flowed on much in the same course till my twenty-third year. *Vive l'amour, et vive la bagatelle*, were my sole principles of action. The addition of two more authors to my library gave me great pleasure; Sterne and M'Kenzie—Tristram Shandy and The Man of Feeling were my bosom favourites. Poesy was still a darling walk for my mind, but it was only indulged in according to the humour of the hour. I had usually half a dozen or more pieces on hand; I took up one or other, as it suited the momentary tone of the mind, and dismissed the work

work as it bordered on fatigue. My passions, when once lighted up, raged like so many devils till they got vent in rhyme; and then the conning over my verses, like a spell, soothed all into quiet! None of the rhymes of those days are in print, except Winter, a Dirge, the eldest of my printed pieces; The Death of poor Maillie, John Barleycorn, and Songs first, second, and third. Song second was the ebullition of that passion which ended the aforementioned school-busines.

" My twenty-third year was to me an important æra. Partly through whim, and partly that I wished to set about doing something in life, I joined a flax-dresser in a neighbouring town (Irvin) to learn his trade. This was an unlucky affair. My \* \* \* and to finish the whole, as we were giving a welcome carousal to the new year, the shop took fire and burnt to ashes, and I was left like a true poet, not worth a sixpence.

" I was obliged to give up this scheme; the clouds of misfortune were gathering thick round my father's head; and what was worst of all, he was visibly far gone in a consumption; and to crown my distresses, a *belle fille*, whom I adored, and who had pledged her soul to meet me in the field of matrimony, jilted me, with peculiar circumstances of mortification. The finishing evil that brought up the rear of this infernal file, was my constitutional melancholy being increased to such a degree, that for three months I was in a state of mind scarcely to be envied by the hopeless wretches who have got their *mittimus*—depart from me, ' ye cursed !'

" From this adventure I learned something of a town life; but the principal thing which gave my mind a turn, was a friendship I formed with a young fellow, a very noble character, but a hapless son of misfortune. He was the son of a simple mechanic; but a great man in the neighbourhood taking him under his patronage, gave him a genteel education, with a view of bettering his situation in life. The patron dying just as he was ready to launch out into the world, the poor fellow in despair went to sea; where after a variety of good and ill fortune, a little before I was acquainted with him, he had been set ashore by an American privateer, on the wild coast

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of Connaught, stripped of every thing. I cannot quit this poor fellow's story without adding, that he is at this time master of a large West Indian in belonging to the Thames.

" His mind was fraught with independence, magnanimity, and every manly virtue. I loved and admired him to a degree of enthusiasm, and of course strove to imitate him. In some measure I succeeded: I had pride before, but he taught it to flow in proper channels. His knowledge of the world was vastly superior to mine, and I was all attention to learn. He was the only man I ever saw who was a greater fool than myself, where woman was the presiding star; but he spoke of illicit love with the levity of a sailor, which hitherto I had regarded with horror. Here his friendship did me a mischief, and the consequence was, that soon after I resumed the plough, I wrote the Poet's Welcome. My reading only increased while in this town by two stray volumes of Pamela, and one of Ferdinand Count Fathom, which gave me some idea of novels. Rhyme, except some religious pieces that are in print, I had given up; but meeting with Ferguson's Scottish Poems, I strung anew my wildly-founding lyre with emulating vigour. When my father died, his all went among the hell-hounds that growl in the kennel of justice; but we made a shift to collect a little money in the family amongst us, with which, to keep us together, my brother and I took a neighbouring farm. My brother wanted my hair-brained imagination, as well as my social and amorous madness; but in good sense, and every sober qualification, he was far my superior.

" I entered on this farm with a full resolution, ' come, go to, I will be " wife ! " ' I read farming books; I calculated crops; I attended markets; and, in short, in spite of ' the devil, ' and the world, and the flesh,' I believe I should have been a wife man; but the first year, from unfortunately buying bad feed, the second from a late harvest, we lost half our crops. This overset all my wisdom, and I returned ' like the dog to his vomit, ' and the sow that was washed, to her ' wallowing in the mire.'

" I now began to be known in the neighbourhood as a maker of rhymes. The first of my poetic offspring that

saw the light, was a burlesque lamentation on a quarrel between two reverend Calvinists, both of them *dramatis personæ* in my Holy Fair. I had a notion myself that the piece had some merit; but to prevent the world, I gave a copy of it to a friend who was very fond of such things, and told him that I could not guess who was the author of it, but that I thought it pretty clever. With a certain description of the clergy, as well as laity, it met with a roar of applause. Holy Willie's Prayer next made its appearance, and alarmed the kirk session so much, that they held several meetings to look over their spiritual artillery, if haply any of it might be pointed against profane rhymers. Unluckily for me, my wanderings led me on another side, within point-blank shot of their heaviest metal. This is the unfortunate story that gave rise to my printed poem, *The Lament*. This was a most melancholy affair, which I cannot yet bear to reflect on, and had very nearly given me one or two of the principal qualifications for a place among those who have lost the chart, and mistaken the reckoning of rationality. I gave up my part of the farm to my brother; in truth it was only nominally mine; and made what little preparation was in my power for Jamaica. But, before leaving my native country for ever, I resolved to publish my poems. I weighed my productions as impartially as was in my power; I thought they had merit; and it was a delicious idea that I should be called a clever fellow, even though it should never reach my ears: a poor negro-driver; or perhaps a victim to that inhospitable clime, and gone to the world of spirits! I can truly say, that, *pauvre inconnu* as I then was, I had pretty nearly as high an idea of myself and of my works, as I have at this moment, when the public has decided in their favour. It never was my opinion, that the mistakes and blunders both in a rational and religious point of view, of which we see thousands daily guilty, are owing to their ignorance of themselves. To know myself had been all along my constant study. I weighed myself alone; I balanced myself with others; I watched every means of in-

formation, to see how much ground I occupied as a man and as a poet; I studied assiduously nature's design in my formation, where the lights and shades in my character were intended. I was pretty confident my poems would meet with some applause; but at the worst, the roar of the Atlantic would deafen the voice of censure, and the novelty of West Indian scenes make me forget neglect. I threw off six hundred copies, of which I had got subscriptions for about three hundred and fifty. My vanity was highly gratified by the reception I met with from the public; and besides, I pocketed, all expenses deducted, nearly twenty pounds. This sum came very seasonably, as I was thinking of indenting myself, for want of money to procure my passage. As soon as I was master of nine guineas, the price of wafting me to the torrid zone, I took a steerage passage in the first ship that was to sail from the Clyde; for,

‘ Hungry ruin had me in the wind.’

“ I had been for some days skulking from covert to covert, under all the terrors of a jail; as some ill-advised people had uncoupled the merciless pack of the law at my heels\*. I had taken the last farewell of my few friends; my chest was on the road to Greenock; I had composed the last song I should ever measure in Caledonia, ‘ The gloomy Night is gathering fast,’ when a letter from Dr. Blacklock to a friend of mine overthrew all my schemes, by opening new prospects to my poetic ambition. The Doctor belonged to a set of critics, for whose applause I had not dared to hope. His opinion, that I would meet with encouragement in Edinburgh for a second edition, fired me to much, that away I posted for that city, without a single acquaintance, or a single letter of introduction. The baneful star that had so long shed its blasting influence in my zenith, for once made a revolution to the nadir; and a kind Providence placed me under the patronage of one of the noblest of men, the Earl of Glencairn. *Oublie moi, grand Dieu, si jamais je l'oublie!*

“ I need relate no farther. At Edinburgh I was in a new world; I

\* “ To oblige him to find security for the maintenance of his two twin children, whom he was not permitted to legitimate by a marriage with their mother!”

mingled

mingled among many classes of men, but all of them new to me; and I was all attention to 'catch' the characters and 'the manners living as they rite.' Whether I have profited, time will show." *Vol. i. p. 43.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF BURNS.

"THE sensibility of our bard's temper, and the force of his imagination, exposed him in a particular manner to the impressions of beauty; and these qualities, united to his impassioned eloquence, gave him in turn a powerful influence over the female heart. The banks of the Ayr formed the scene of youthful passions of a still tenderer nature, the history of which it would be improper to reveal, were it even in our power, and the traces of which will soon be discoverable only in those strains of nature and sensibility, to which they gave birth. The song in vol. iv. p. 17, entitled Highland Mary, is known to relate to one of these attachments. 'It was written,' says our bard, 'on one of the most interesting passages of my youthful days.' The object of this passion died early in life, and the impression left on the mind of Burns seems to have been deep and lasting. Several years afterwards, when he was removed to Nithsdale, he gave vent to the sensibility of his recollections in the following impassioned lines.—In the manuscript book from which we extract them, they are addressed To Mary in Heaven!

'Thou lingering star, with less'ning ray,  
'That lov'st to greet the early morn,  
'Again thou usher'st in the day  
'My Mary from my soul was torn.  
'O, Mary! dear departed shade!  
'Where is thy place of blissful rest?  
'Seest thou thy lover lowly laid?  
'Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?  
'That sacred hour can I forget,  
'Can I forget the hallow'd grove,  
'Where by the winding Ayr we met,  
'To live one day of parting love!  
'Eternity will not efface  
'Those records dear of transports past;  
'Thy image at our last embrace;  
'Ah! little thought we 'twas our last!'

- 'Ayr gurgling kis'd his pebbled shore,  
    ' O'erhung with wild woods' thick'ning green;
- 'The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hoar,  
    ' Twin'd amorous round the rapur'd scene.
- 'The flowers sprang wanton to be preft,  
    ' The birds sang love on every spray,
- 'Till too, too soon, the glowing west  
    ' Proclaimed the speed of winged day.
- 'Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes,  
    ' And fondly broods with miser care;
- 'Time but th' impression deeper makes,  
    ' As streams their channels deeper wear.
- 'My Mary, dear departed shade!  
    ' Where is thy blitful place of rest?
- 'See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?  
    ' Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?' *Vol. i. p. 128.*

(To be continued.)

LXVII. *A Treatise on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames:* containing an historical View of the Trade of the Port of London; and suggesting Means for preventing the Depredations thereon, by a legislative System of River Police. With an Account of the Functions of the various Magistrates and Corporations exercising Jurisdiction on the River; and a general View of the penal and remedial Statutes connected with the Subject. By P. COLQUOUN, L. L. D. 8vo, pp. 676. With a Map and Index. 10s. 6d. *Mawman.*

CONTENTS.

- I. INTRODUCTION—Chap. I. Rise and Progress of the Commerce of the River Thames.—II. Reflections on the Origin and Progress of Depredations on the River Thames.—III. Account of the different Branches of Trade which suffer by Depredations on the River Thames.—IV. The Causes which produced the Institution of the Marine

rine Police.—V. The immediate Effects of the River Police Institution, in the Protection afforded to West India Property, by which, in the Course of the first Season, the saving to Individuals and the Revenue is estimated at 150,000*l.*—VI. The Effects produced by the collateral Influence of the Police System in guarding other Branches of Trade from Depredation.

—VII. Considerations on the national Advantages of the Marine Police Institution, if the Design were extended to every great commercial Port.—VIII. The Means used to render the Experiments of the Marine Police permanent and complete.—IX. The Advantages which will result from an improved System of Legislation for the River Thames.—X.

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Further Regulations of penal Police on the River Thames, which may be enforced by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, &c.—XVI.

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Rules and Regulations of the Port of London.

#### APPENDIX.

Containing Report of West India Merchants, Minutes, Instructions, &c. &c.

#### EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

“ THE work commences with a general view of the state and progress of the navigation and commerce of the river Thames for a century. Its magnitude and importance is not only explained in the first chapter by a reference to authentic documents, but also its various subdivisions, whether they relate to shipping or merchandise, in the foreign or coasting trade. In these different departments, specific details are offered to the consideration of the reader, illustrated by tables not less curious than interesting, both to the political economist and persons engaged in commercial pursuits, as well as those in the nautical profession.

“ The morality will probably find matter for contemplation in the view which has been given of the causes that have produced a species of systematic delinquency, which, in its different ramifications, exhibits a display of turpitude as singular as it is unparalleled; and each class of traders will not only discover to what extent in the aggregate the respective branches they carry on has suffered by plunder and embezzlements, but also the remedies which have been suggested for their future security.

“ From this view of the subject, the mind is led to a consideration of the numbers composing the various classes of delinquents, through whose medium these extensive depredations have been committed, in which is exhibited a melancholy, but interesting picture of the state of morals among the lower classes of the people employed on the river Thames.

“ These details will afford an useful lesson to nautical and commercial men, as well as to those whose province it is to provide for the security of the public revenue. To the patriot and the philanthropist, a wide field is opened for the gratification of that bias which tends to promote the general good of society.

“ Nor can those who really love their country, and seek anxiously to promote its prosperity, avoid experiencing that species of satisfaction which is peculiar to ingenuous and benevolent minds, when, in the progress of this work, it is discovered that a partial remedy has already been applied,

plied, with a considerable degree of success, in removing many of the evils which exist. This satisfaction will be increased, when it is demonstrated that a few apposite legislative regulations, with a very moderate pecuniary fund to support a well-regulated river police, is all that is necessary to extend the protecting influence of the design, not only to every species of commercial property upon the river Thames, but also with the same advantages to the national revenue, and to the public stores, whether floating or in his Majesty's arsenals: while, from the vigilance of the system, the evil designs of incendiaries, who meditate ruin and conflagration among the shipping, will also be defeated.

"It may be truly said to be the triumph of reason and morality, when institutions are formed, and regulations sanctioned by the legislature, to renovate mankind in a course of criminal turpitude. Thus relieved from the severe penalties of the law, the powers of mind and body which had been employed in pursuits of delinquency, are turned to objects of useful industry.

"Wherever this can be effected, it is also the triumph of humanity, since it promotes, in an eminent degree, the happiness and the comfort of the human race." P. xxvii.

#### EXTRACTS.

##### NIGHT PLUNDERERS.

"AMONG the various classes of predators on the West India trade in the port of London, those denominated *light horsemen* seem to have been by far the most pernicious, inasmuch as the pillage they obtained, by the variety of their artful practices, was generally extensive and valuable.

"The receivers, who resided in the vicinity of the river, on both sides, were the chief leaders in this peculiar system of plunder; and it was always carried on by the connivance of the mate and revenue officers, in consequence of a preconcerted plan and agreement to pay them a certain sum of money for the liberty of opening and removing from such casks and packages as were accessible, as much sugar, coffee, and other articles, as could be conveyed away in four or five hours during the dead of night. For such a li-

cense to plunder, from twenty to thirty guineas per night were usually paid to the mate and revenue officers, who generally went to bed while the mischief was going forward, that they might not see it.

"These infamous proceedings were carried on according to a regular system. The gangs denominated *light horsemen*, were generally composed of one or more receivers, together with coopers, watermen, and lumpers, who were all necessary in their different occupations, to the accomplishment of these iniquitous designs. They went on board completely prepared with iron crows, adzes, and other utensils, to open and again head-up the casks; with shovels to take out the sugar, and a number of bags made to contain 100lb. each. These bags were denominated *black strap*; having been previously dyed black, to prevent their being seen in the night, when stowed in the bottom of a wherry.

"The different members of the gang had each a peculiar province assigned. The receivers generally furnished the money necessary to bribe the officers and mate in the first instance, and also provided the black strap. The watermen procured as many boats as were wanted: The lumpers unflowed the casks in the hold. The coopers took out the heads, and all hands afterwards assisted in filling the bags, discharging one boat after another to an appointed place, and making the best use of the infamous license they had purchased, in removing as large a quantity of property as could be carried off by the utmost exertions of excessive labour; which seldom amounted to less than the value of from 150*l.* to 200*l.* a night. It has been stated upon oath, in the course of judicial proceedings, that in the progress of the delivery of a ship, from ten to fifteen tons of sugar have been removed by these nocturnal expeditions, exclusive of what was obtained by the lumpers during the day, which was always excessive and uncontrolled wherever night plunder had taken place. This indulgence was generally insisted on, and granted to lumpers, to prevent their making discoveries of what they called the *drum bagheads*, which they found in the hold on going to work in the morning; by which is understood, hogheads

heads from which from one sixth to one fourth of the contents had been taken out the night preceding.

" It was ascertained by evidence at the Old Bailey and the assizes, that from three ships discharged in 1797, a quantity of sugars, equal to the usual weight of 300hds. was thus removed in the night, besides excessive daily pillage; by the whole of which a loss was sustained of nearly 3000*l.* to the planters and the revenue.

" By such iniquitous practices one sugar-house near the scene of action was wholly supplied, and another in part. The proprietors were said to be the chief leaders of the gangs, and it was through the medium of revenue officers, with whom they had been long in habits of criminal intimacy, that mates, not formerly initiated in this species of villainy, were seduced.

" This dreadful system of nightly robbery was not confined to sugar alone. Wherever coffee made a part of the cargo, the plunder of that article, from its being more accessible, was always enormous.

" Rum also was pillaged in considerable quantities. This was obtained by means of a regular system, immediately applicable to the nature of the article. Skins and large bladders, with wooden nozzles, were secretly conveyed on board: a bribe was given, as in the case of sugar and coffee, to the mate and revenue officers for a license to draw off a certain quantity from each cask, for which purpose a pump, usually denominated a *jigger*, was previously provided, and also tin tubes, calculated to render the booty accessible in every situation. By such devices the skins and bladders were filled, and large quantities removed to the houses of the receivers during the night. All the ships thus circumstanced, were denominated *game ships*. It is not possible to ascertain what proportion, in a fleet of 370 or 400 sail, might be in this unfortunate predicament. The information of persons who had access to know much of what was going forward, states it at one fourth; while others do not suppose that this species of systematic depredation could extend to more than one fifth. Certain however it is, that the plunder through this medium was excessive, and went to an extent in sugar, coffee, rum, pimento, ginger, and

other articles, which exceeds all credibility." P. 58.

#### **HEAVY HORSEMEN, OR DAY PLUNDERERS.**

" UNDER the description of *heavy horse* is comprised that class of labourers called lumpers, who are chiefly employed in the lading and discharging of ships and vessels in the river Thames. They consist of a body of about seven hundred men, who, from long habit, have acquired both a knowledge of the means of committing depredations on commercial property, and the inclination, wherever opportunities offer, of reducing it to practice. To this phalanx of delinquents may be added about seven hundred more, who are also occasionally employed in the same line, when the port is crowded with ships, and are generally well disposed to follow the example of the more regular lumpers in acts of pillage and depredation; though they have seldom shared to the same extent in the plunder which has been obtained. Those who became the greatest adepts in the art of spoliation, and resorted to peculiar devices for the purpose of extending their resource for booty, were distinguished from the general mass by the appellation of *heavy horse*: they never failed to provide themselves with habiliments suited to the purpose of secreting and reviving whatever they could pilfer and steal of the ship's cargo during the discharge. Many of them were provided with an under dress, denominated a *jemmy*, with pockets before and behind; also with long narrow bags or pouches, which, when filled, were lashed to their legs and thighs, and concealed under wide trowsers. By these means they were enabled to carry off sugars, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento, and every other article which could be obtained by pillage, in considerable quantities. And as the mistaken perfidy of ship-owners and ship-masters, in not virtualing these lumpers on board, furnished them with an excuse to go on shore, in many instances, three times a day, they generally endeavoured to be completely laden each time; more especially in cases where night plunder took place, for then (as has already been observed) they had an unrestrained license to plunder

plunder *ad libitum*; and under such circumstances, in the cant language of these miscreants, the ship was denominated *game*: and the contracting lumper had their labour without pay, by which means he pocketed the whole of the money received for delivering the cargo. Indeed it has been clearly established by the testimony of not a few of the parties themselves, that when ships were known (from the character of the mate and officers, a fact easily ascertained by their connexion and intercourse with receivers) to be *game*, interest was made with the contracting lumper to be admitted to work on board without any pay, trusting to the chance of plunder for remuneration, which often enabled the criminal labourers to divide from one to three guineas apiece every night; while the class of irregular lumpers, who were not in the same confederacy, might share about half as much. In such cases, the evil example which universally prevailed, contaminated the whole mass; and coopers, revenue officers, and the ship's crew, all participated in the spoil, while the injured proprietors were all the while unconscious of the losses they suffered.

" Volumes of evidence, upon oath, could be adduced of the shocking lengths to which this pillage extended, and the wide range it embraced; but as the detail would be too tedious, it may be only necessary to mention that it has been ascertained by the voluntary confession of one of the principal leaders, that out of ten ships discharged in the river Thames, in the autumn of 1797, the sugar alone stolen by a particular gang, although sold near fifty per cent. under its real value, produced no less than 3972*l.* "

" The plunder thus obtained was not, like the nightly depredations, confined to a particular class of ships: it extended in a greater or less degree to every ship, without exception, from the West Indies. Where extreme vigilance was exercised by the ship-master or mate, the loss was of course greatly diminished: where no extraordinary attention prevailed, which was generally the case with the major part of the ships, the pillage was always considerable, while in the *game* ships it was excessive. This state of the case does not rest on vague information. It is confirmed by the evidence of those who were in a situation, for a

great length of time, to witness the whole of the iniquitous practices which prevailed in the discharge of the fleets from the West Indies," P. 62.

(To be continued.)

LXVII. Nichols's History and Antiquities of Leicestershire. Vol. III. Part I. (Concluded from p. 315.)

ACCOUNT OF MR. LAW.

(Concluded.)

" THE intermediate adventures of Mr. Law (who afterwards projected the Mississippi scheme in France) are foreign to our purpose. But, in 1721, having found means to pacify the surviving relations of Mr. Wilton, by the payment, it is said, of no less than 100,000*l.* and receiving an invitation from the British ministry to return to his native country, he embarked on board the Baltic squadron, commanded by Sir John Norris, being accommodated in that admiral's own ship. Landing at the Nore, Oct. 20, 1721, he proceeded to London; was presented to King George I. by Sir John; and took a house in Conduit Street, where he was daily visited by numbers of persons of the first quality and distinction. The favourable manner in which Mr. Law was received, occasioned no small umbrage to the antiministerial party, and was judged of importance sufficient to occupy the attention of Parliament; for, when the House of Lords met, on the 26th of October, Earl Coningsby represented to that august assembly how dangerous it might be, on several accounts, to entertain and countenance such a man as Mr. Law, and desired that a day might be appointed for taking the matter into consideration. Their Lordships having appointed the 9th of November for the discussion of this business, Earl Coningsby on that day resumed his argument; laying that, for his part, he could not but entertain great jealousy of a person who had done so much mischief in a neighbouring kingdom, and who, being to immensely rich, as he was reported to be, might do a great deal more hurt here, by tampering with many who were grown desperate, by being involved in the calamity occasioned by the fatal initiation of his pernicious projects: that this

this person was the more dangerous, in that he had renounced not only his natural affection to his country and his allegiance to his lawful sovereign, by being naturalized in France, and openly countenancing the Pretender's friends; but which was worst of all, and weighed most with him, that he had renounced his God by turning Roman Catholic; concluding that their Lordships ought to inquire whether Sir John Norris had orders to bring him over. To this last part of the Earl's speech, Lord Carteret answered, in substance, that Mr. Law had, many years ago, the misfortune to kill a gentleman in a duel; but that having at last received the benefit of the king's clemency, and the appeal lodged by the relations of the deceased being taken off, he was come over to plead his Majesty's most gracious pardon; that there was no law to keep an Englishman out of his own country; and as Mr. Law was a subject of Great Britain, it was not even in the king's power to hinder him from coming home, if he thought fit. To this Lord Trevor replied, that Mr. Law was indeed a subject of Great Britain, and therefore as such had an undoubted right to come into the kingdom; but that the circumstance of a person of his character being brought on board of an English admiral, and at this juncture, might deserve the consideration of the House. Earl Cowper spoke much to the same effect: but the matter was suffered to drop; and

Mr. Law, on the 28th of November following, being the last day of term, pleaded at the bar of the King's Bench, on his knees, his Majesty's pardon for the murder of Edward Wilton, Esq. in 1694, being attended on this occasion by the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Hay, and several other friends: each of the judges being presented with a pair of white gloves.\*

P. 487.

SIR ROBERT NAUNTON'S LETTER  
TO VILLIERS DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Jan. 14, 1620-21.

"THE king went to Theobalds; on which day he reproved Naunton the secretary, and suspended him from the secretary's function, because (as it is said) he consulted with the French ambassador about the marriage of the Princess Henrietta, the French king's sister, without consulting the king; and in a few days after he was confined to his house, Jan. 20, for giving some sharp answer to the Count of Gondemar, the subtle Spanish ambassador, being in discourse with him, and afterwards refusing to submit to him. He preferred his office, however, though in imminent danger of losing it, as appears by the following letter:

"To the right honourable my singular good Lord, my Lord Marquis Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England. To his Lordship's own hands.

\* "History of Crammond, p. 236; from the Parliamentary Registers, &c. A few lines will close the history of Mr. Law, who continued to reside some years in England: he had received intelligence of the confiscation of his whole property in France; but, being conscious of the rectitude of his conduct in the management of the finances, and that the balance would, upon examination, be found considerably in his favour, he had good reason to flatter himself with the hopes of receiving a large sum, especially as the regent always professed a more than ordinary regard for him, and continued punctually to remit his official salary of 20,000 livres a year. But the death of his Royal Highness, December 2, 1723, was a fatal blow to the hopes of Mr. Law; who, in a memorial to the Duke of Bourbon, dated October 15, 1724, states himself as bankrupt, not only in France, but also in other countries, and 'his children, courted by the most considerable families in France, as destitute of fortune and establishment. I had it in my power,' he says, 'to have settled my daughter in marriage in the first houses in Italy, Germany, and England: but I refused all offers of that nature, thinking it inconsistent with my duty to, and my affection for the state, in whose service I had the honour to be engaged.' He made a final adieu to Britain in 1725, and fixed his residence at Venice, where he concluded the chequered course of his life, in a state but little removed from indigence, March 21, 1729, in his 58th year, and was buried in one of the churches of that city, where a monument erected to his memory is still to be seen."

" My good Lord; I must begin with my duest thanks for your Lordship's so noble care of me, and those your comfortable protestions and promises; whereupon, next after God and his Majesty, I will solely rely. And will as unviolably perform what I have reciprocally promised your Lordship, as I do assuredly promise myself what your Lordship hath undertaken for me and mine, whereof I know your Lordship will admit no doubt. The world cannot take this from me, which I shall carry with me to my grave, that I have been always constantly true to my avowed friends; yea more true to my dead friends, how unfortunate soever to themselves and me, than many know how to be to their best deserving ones alive; which quality I must price it the higher in myself, the dearer it hath cost me in my fortunes. Now the world knows, that which I must ever acknowledge, your Lordship hath already, and are likeliest still hereafter to deserve more of me and mine, than all my friends put together ever could. Do (my dear Lord) give me leave to crave a little respite before I write the letter I promised; which I know your Lordship will, in your tender care of me and mine, give way unto, when you shall have read this that follows: yea, and would not forgive it me, if I should ere have omitted to present it you in time, before it was too late. My Lord, when there was a rumour spread, about this time twelvemonths, that my place should be taken from me, my wife, being then great with child, miscarried of a son; which how near it sits us both to this day, God best knows. She is a woman, and a woman naturally subject to stronger apprehensions than I could wish; weak some ways, as all mankind is; fearful and mistrustful enough, which she accounts a woman's wisdom. She is now greater of the like burden than ever she was of any before, and looks her betwixt this and All Saints at the furthest; but I doubt and fear that she will again come before her time, specially if she shall apprehend the loss of my place; whereof she would have grown a little jealous, since your Lordship's late speech with me, if I had not given her all the best hopes and comforts which in discretion I can. I am now grown

in years, and cannot expect many children. It is come upon me beyond mine expectation, that she hath conceived again since her last so dangerous miscarrying. My sweet Lord, put me not to this desperate trial, where the present necessity is no greater, which may prove more to me than an Abraham's sacrifice, in hazarding an Isaac and a Sarah both under one. Those children, God shall vouchsafe to give us, may in time prove none of the unfaithfullest to your own happy posterity. Sir Edward Conway is my noble friend, and a gentleman. If I know him so right as I think I do, he will not find it in the honour of his own heart to affect succeeding me so easily, to the extirpation of my posterity, which must be far dearer to me than this fagg end of my life. Let me but see her past the danger of this childbed, before she shall know of my parting with my place; and I will write, and do, and endure, whatsoever your Lordship shall be pleased to direct me; and will be bounden to you for your loving directions, which I know they will be carefully and advisedly bent to my most good, which I rest assured your Lordship will now take to heart, more than it is, or can be, by your Lordship's most devoted and obliged humble servant,

ROBERT NAUNTON.

Charing Cross, 7<sup>bris</sup> 23°, 1622."

" This request was so far complied with, that he was continued in the office of secretary till the January following; in which month was born his only son, whom, in compliment to the king, he called *James*. — Vol. iii. Part i. p. 516.

#### DICK WILLIAMSON THE CAT-EATER.

" RICHARD Williamson, commonly called Dick Williamson the Cat-Eater, who died at Stockerston, about 1770, at the age of 80, was a broad-set man, of lowish stature, with very high shoulders, so that he appeared as if he had no neck; a ruddy, broad visage, low forehead, large eyebrows; generally wore a large beard, which was black; and had double teeth, or grinders, all round, both in his upper and under jaws; and had a very uncouth and savage appearance. He frequently, for a few halfpence, would devour living cats with more than savage ferocity,

ocity, and without any deception; this more than savage cruelty being performed before multitudes (at country feasts, &c.) in the open streets, in broad daylight. Frogs and newts were nothing to him; and he once ate a toad, which had like to have proved his end. Another time, for a trifling wager, he ate a pair of hedging-mittens, composed of a horse's hide, prepared into a very tough white leather, after soaking them in urine." *Vol. iii. Part i. p. 546.*

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**LXIX. Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts in England.** (Continued from p. 310.)

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**LORD ARUNDEL'S STATUE OF CICERO.**

"**L**ORD Arundel, when at Rome, procured permission to dig over the ruins of several houses; and is said to have discovered, in subterraneous rooms, the following statues\*, all of which are presumed to be portraits of a consular family, and not of the distinguished characters to whom they have been attributed, without enhancing their merit. That so many were found together, will be accounted for, as it was the custom of the Pagan Romans to conceal these portraits of their relatives from the iconoclastic zeal of the Christians, when they had obtained the power to indulge it.

"*Vir Consularis*, statue 6 f. 10.—The drapery is very bold and fine. The attitude appears to be that of public speaking, and he holds a 'fudarium' in his right hand, and in his left a roll.

"This statue is said to be the celebrated Cicero;—and, as I dissent from the more common opinion, I beg to offer a few cursory remarks.

"We have the authority of several of the Roman writers, that it was customary to change the heads of statues, which were sometimes of bronze, and to give them a new character. It was no unusual flattery to the reigning emperor, to remove the heads of past tyrants, and replace them with his own. Caligula caused his head to be ingrafted on the statues of his predecessors. In private families, by removing the head a new portrait was made. A knowledge of

this fact will account for the discovery of so many disjointed heads and decapitated statues. Another circumstance is likewise worthy notice, which is, that when they were first taken out of the ground and placed in the hands of mercenary or ignorant artists, the restored statue always bore the name of some eminent character. Suspicions of genuineness are therefore at least allowable, and often justified, of those statuary heads of which are evidently ingrafted.

"The head on this statue is disproportionately small, and appears not to have originally belonged to it. Plutarch, who died in the reign of Trajan, is the first who mentions the peculiarity of the wart or 'cicer' in the countenance of the great Roman orator. As the size of the statue exceeds life, it could not convey a portrait of Cicero's person; nor is the style of drapery of the Augustan age.

"So well convinced are the Italian antiquaries of the extreme uncertainty of deciding upon every head marked with a 'cicer' as a genuine representation of Cicero, that the claim to originality is not admitted in any bust or statue which they possess.

"At Venice is a statue nearly as large as this, and the most celebrated bust is in the Mattéi collection at Rome; the pretensions of neither of which are allowed. Mr. Blundel, of Ince in Lancashire, has a consular figure which very nearly resembles the habit and attitude of this statue, the head of which has not been separated from the body." *P. 256.*

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**INTRODUCTION OF ANTIQUE STAUARY INTO ENGLAND.**

"DURING a great part, even of the present century, the Arundel and Pembroke collections were alone and unrivalled. A few excellent copies of the antique, in bronze or plaster, were admitted as single embellishments of the palaces of our nobility. But the more frequent ornament of libraries and saloons were busts by modern sculptors. Our national taste in gardening, borrowed from the French, and introduced by Le Nôtre, afforded constant employment to the mere carvers of images, which seemed 'to take the air' in every garden in the

\* Thirty-eight in number, including torsos and busts.

prevailing

prevailing mode of the age.\* Fashion universally superseded judgment or taste. I remember an anecdote which belongs to that day, and will venture to give it.

"A gentleman of one of the western counties had purchased two capital antique statues in marble at Rome; had brought them to England, and placed them in his garden. His son and successor was not a virtuoso, and had married a city lady addicted to fashionable improvements. She directed these ill-fated marbles to be painted, in order, as she observed to her friend, 'that they might look like lead.'

"Dr. Mead, the celebrated physician to King George the Second, had a small collection, which was sold at his death. A statue of Hygeia was bought by the late Lord Lichfield, and is now at Ditchley. There were likewise Livia, the wife of Augustus, in the character of Ceres; Flora, antique and perfect; and a Hercules by Algardi; with a Venus dormiens by Bernini, probably that now at Wilton †.

"His busts were, the Homer in bronze, now in the Museum. Cicero of basalt, exactly resembling the Medici bust, but of a different colour. Augustus, Marcellus, Antinous, and Meleager.

"About this time, Thomas Coke Earl of Leicester completed his sumptuous palace at Holkham in Norfolk, and furnished a gallery with statues. In 1755, the younger Brettingham, son of the architect, was commissioned by Lord Leicester to procure antiques in Italy. Of the statues, the best are the old Faun; Lucius Verus in a consular habit, and Diana: and among the busts, those of the elder Brutus and Séneca. Sir Robert Walpole had embellished his superb house at Houghton in Norfolk with several busts and heads of considerable merit, collected likewise by Brettingham. From some account of them, I pass to the review of another gallery, which the late

Earl of Egremont, having appointed Brettingham his agent at Rome, completed at Petworth in Sussex. Several of these marbles were obtained by private sale from the most celebrated collections.

"The popes and cardinals of the Barberini, Borghese, and Giulianini families, when they formed their collections from recent discoveries, exhibited only the more perfect statues, or such as were capable of restoration. The fragments and torsos were then confined to cellars, from whence they have been extracted piecemeal by the Roman sculptors; by Cavaceppi, Cardelli, and Pacili, in particular, who have restored many of them, with wonderful intelligence and skill. The elder Piranesi was equally ingenious in composing vases and candelabra from small fragments of more exquisite workmanship.

"These artists have found, in several of the English nobility and gentry, a very liberal patronage. Some of those fine specimens of the arts, which are now the boast of our nation, have been obtained from them. Other opportunities have not been wanting. The well-known collections of the Barberini, Mattieli, and Negroni palaces, have been frequently diminished †, by the disappearance of a famous marble, for the secret supply of the necessitous individuals of those families.

"Within the last thirty years, three gentlemen established themselves at Rome, who exerted much address and knowledge of the subject, to promote a growing inclination for the possession of antique sculpture, in several Englishmen of rank and opulence, who were then on their travels in Italy: Mr. James Byres, an architect; Mr. Gavin Hamilton, who painted some subjects from the Iliad in the villa Borghese with truly classical correctness; and Mr. Thomas Jenkins, the English banker at Rome, were actively instrumental in recovering, from oblivion or neglect, many a relic of

\* "In the beginning of the century, these magazines of images were in Piccadilly, and excited a constant topic of national ridicule from all foreigners of taste. Their imitations of the antique were wretched beyond all criticism."

† "Bernini made the mats for the celebrated Hermaphroditus in the Borghese palace; and as this figure of Venus has exactly the same proportions, and nearly a similar attitude, it is not improbably a rival attempt."

‡ "The Giulianini collection was the first in Rome, a part of which was publicly sold."

the antique, which may vie with the choicest specimens in the galleries of the Italian princes. It occurred to the gentlemen above mentioned, that the Campagna of Rome had been imperfectly investigated, whilst the city itself was an exhausted mine. The pope gives his permission for this kind of adventure, upon the following conditions. When an excavation is made, the antiquities discovered are divided into four shares. The first goes to the pope, the second to the 'camera' or ministers of state, the third is the lessee's of the soil; and the last is the right of the adventurer. His Holiness sometimes agrees for the pre-emption of the whole; and sometimes all the shares are bought in by the contractor, before the ground is opened. In consequence of these researches, the villa of Hadrian at Tivoli, the city of Gabii, and many other places in the vicinity of Rome, have amply repaid the labour of examination, and the public curiosity.

*Hac arte, Pallas et vagus Hercules  
Eductus, arces attulit Angliae.* P. 269.

#### OF THE ORIGIN OF PAINTING IN ENGLAND.

"THE late Lord Orford, better known in the literary world as Mr. Horace Walpole, made the history of painting in England interesting to common readers, and decorated a subject barren in itself, by the novelty of his remarks, and by an animated and perspicuous style. He allows that our national claims to more than barbarous attempts in the arts, were not superior to those of our northern neighbours at the same period. To trace, however, the progress from such rude efforts to eventual perfection, required that a certain era of the original introduction (for invention we have no proof) should be ascertained with precision. With his usual ingenuity, he has combated some proofs of their existence in this kingdom, which the zeal of George Vertue induced him to consider as authentic, and with equal judgment has discriminated others, which were no less decisive of what can be termed painting, than of the age to which they may be positively ascribed.

\* "Bequeathed by the founder in 1403. It is six feet to the crook, and six inches more to the top; and is accurately given in Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

"We learn, that, in the early reigns after the conquest, Greek enamellers, upon the possession of Constantinople, by the Croisaders, were induced to follow them into Europe, and found an ample patronage in England. They were, at first, employed for emblazoning of arms on sepulchral monuments, as in Westminster Abbey; perhaps of those which were borne on the shields of the heroes of chivalry; but of this conjecture there is no absolute proof. Cups, either for the service of the altar or the banquet, were most richly finished by those artists. Two of greater celebrity, which are still preserved, are of very curious workmanship. The more ancient is that given by King John, with their charter, to the corporation of Lynn, in Norfolk; the other, from a cipher with a mitre, which is engraven on it, traditionally belonged to Thomas à Becket, and is now in the cabinet of the Duke of Norfolk. Of chalices which were still more elaborate and splendid, and of which there are sufficient notices in the inventories of plate given to monasteries, the devastation committed upon their suppression has left us only the verbal description.

"The crozier of William of Wykeham bequeathed by him, and now in high preservation at New College, is rich in ornament, and exquisitely wrought. Those of other prelates were, probably, not inferior to it in value and beauty\*.

"The art of painting in fresco upon walls and ceilings, with colours compounded of resinous gums, is very ancient in England, and being confined chiefly to ecclesiastical buildings, it was frequently practised by the more ingenious monks.

"In the chapel of our Lady, behind the choir of Hereford cathedral, are many beautiful fresco designs, not unlike the early sketches of Cimabue or Giotto, and a species of large mosaic work, still perfect. They are of the age of Edward I. when several Greek and Italian artists had settled in England. These fresco paintings on the walls were made in exact imitation of the veneered marbles, which, from being so easily procured, were used even as an external ornament in Italy.

"The

"The outside walls of the Duomo and Campanile at Florence are faced with three kinds of marble, red, white, and black, disposed in small oblong squares. The same artists, who were once employed in applying the real material, introduced this imitation of it, as the richest decoration in countries where it could not be found.

"Buildings in the north of Italy were imitated in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. as far as their shrine work, and more ornamental architecture, which appears from many now to be seen there in unperishing marble, instead of friable stone and evanescent colours. It is said, that even in the more early ages of the monastic institution, its votaries were encouraged to acquire several of the liberal arts. In writing, then confined to a few, they were ambitious to excel, and the missals were illuminated by them. We may fairly conjecture, that they acquired all that they were capable of learning and practising from professional artists, so that, in process of time, they supplied their place, and the interior embellishments of churches were finished by the monks themselves. The porcelain tiles for the pavement of the high altar, were certainly prepared for the kiln by them, and they discovered neatness in the penciling of the armorial bearings, and fancy in the scrolls and rebus, which were the more common subjects.

"A very curious MS. of the lives of the abbots of Gloucester throws much light on this supposition. Abbot Wygmore, who presided in the reign of Edward II. is reported, not only to have encouraged the liberal and mechanic arts in his monastery, but to have excelled in them himself, and to have embroidered doves of silver upon a green satin cope, for the office of Pentecost, with his own hands.

"In his great dining-room were portraits of all the kings of England, prior to Edward II. to whom he gave a sumptuous feast. Judging only from what yet remains, we are apt to fix the true era of the introduction of several of the fine arts into this country perhaps several centuries below the true date.

"A series of figures in distemper were once near the altar at Merton College. Before the close of the fourteenth century, many portraits of

princes and eminent men have been executed, which were defaced by the indiscriminating zeal of the reformers.

"One of the most authentic, and of the greatest merit as a painting, is the portrait of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey, said to have been retouched by Vandyke. From the circumstance of the general obliteration of colours from the walls of churches at the reformation, this species of painting is now rarely seen in any degree of excellence." P. 419.

(To be continued.)

*LXX. Report of the Commission of Arts to the First Consul Bonaparte on the Antiquities of Upper Egypt, and the present State of all the Temples, Palaces, Obelisks, Statues, Tombs, Pyramids, &c. of Phylœ, Sene, Thebes, Tentyris, Latopolis, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c. &c. from the Cataracts of the Nile to Cairo: with an accurate Description of the Pictures with which they are decorated, and the Conjectures that may be drawn from them, respecting the Divinities to whom they were consecrated. Translated from the French of Citizen RIPAUD, Librarian to the Institute of Egypt. 8vo. and 4to.—pp. 64. With a Map. 3s. 6d. each. Debrett.*

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE following Memoirs are presented to the public as containing a very accurate account of the celebrated remains of ancient Egypt, of which we have heard so much, and known so little.

"Former travellers on the banks of the Nile, however inquisitive, learned, or sagacious, have found their pursuits impeded by a succession of obstacles and dangers, which have necessarily rendered their accounts imperfect; while the ingenious Frenchmen, from whose original memoirs the following pages are translated, possessed all the advantages which could be derived from security, leisure, and general apparatus. Hence they have been enabled to give to their country and

and to Europe, the following correct, scientific, and superior description of the Antiquities of Egypt.<sup>13</sup>

### EXTRACTS.

#### REMARKS ON THE DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMER TRAVELLERS.

" Citizen First Consul,

" I HAVE the honour to present to you an abridged description of the principal monuments of Upper Egypt: it is extracted from very extensive observations, written on their several situations. I have avoided, as much as possible, a repetition of what has been said by travellers who have preceded us.

" I have added a very hasty account of the labours which have engaged the Commission of Arts. The work which it proposes to publish under your auspices, will give a more correct idea of what it has done, than the most circumstantial history can produce.

" No preceding traveller has passed through Egypt with the same security, that we have constantly enjoyed, and which we owe to you.

" The course of the Nile should now be as well known as that of any river in Europe. The position of the principal monuments and of the most important cities, has been determined by astronomical observations.

" At Phylœ, the supposed burial-place of Osiris, and the ultimate limit of the Roman empire on the coast of Ethiopia, we have engraved the longitude and latitude of that island, and of the city of Syene. At Thebes we also engraved on the western gate of the palace of Carnack, those of twelve of the most ancient cities. We acknowledge our satisfaction in associating, after a lapse of five or six thousand years, our imperfect observations with the duration of those imperishable monuments.

" We have encamped during twenty-five days on the ruins of this ancient capital of Egypt. This residence, from the number of persons employed in the Commission, was equivalent to that of an individual during the space of two years; and we enjoyed the advantage of having a much larger number of eyes employed on the same objects. We discussed on the very places themselves, the different opinions which have directed our attention to the patient examination of the

architecture, the temples, the palaces, the general effect, and the more minute detail of the sculpture and baso-reliefs.

" Being accompanied by a portable library which was intrusted to my care, we have compared the descriptions of former travellers, with the monuments of which they have endeavoured to convey some idea. We have, however, felt with some degree of mortification, that, in consequence of their exaggerated praises, their writings and even their drawings have lessened the measure of that interest which those monuments really possess.

" The views given by Norden are equally inaccurate and insignificant. His descriptions are obscure, for he was not sufficiently instructed. Besides, he was of a timid character; and actually visited the island of Phylœ by the light of a lantern.

" Paul Lucas is a very inconsiderate, unreflecting traveller, and subject to a ridiculous spirit of exaggeration. He has described as granite the free-stone of which all the temples of Upper Egypt are constructed.

" Sicard, more sagacious and correct, has contributed very much to illustrate what was obscure and uncertain in the ancient geography of this country. In this view he has proved a very able assistant to our countryman d'Anville.

" That distinguished scholar has been the continual object of our astonishment. By the force alone of his critical sagacity, he has aligned, with a degree of accuracy, which is perfectly astonishing, the position of ancient cities and villages, as well as the course of canals, in a country which he had never visited.

" The Consul Maillet, Vanfleb, and the transcriber Savary, offer nothing that is true or useful in their works.

" The two most eminent travellers who have written on Egypt, are Granger and Pococke. The first, who was a physician, and a Frenchman, visited this country in the year 1730, and it is very much to be regretted that his work is so short. This author is well informed, judicious, and of excellent authority.

" The second is the most learned of them all, and his descriptions approach the nearest to the truth. Nor was he deficient either in activity or resolution. Almost every thing that he himself wrote

wrote is good; but the drawings, which he caused others to execute, are very inaccurate.

" Though we appear to pronounce with some degree of severity on the merits of these writers, we are ready, at the same time, to bear testimony to the numberless difficulties which they experienced; difficulties of which we could scarce entertain a suspicion, from the accommodations which your distinguished kindness commanded for us."

P. 1.

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#### EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

" THE eternal duration of their monuments, was the object which the Egyptians proposed in erecting them; and twenty of their temples are still seen in as high a state of preservation as the most modern of our structures. Their strength is, indeed, favoured by the climate, which is not calculated to injure or destroy them.

" Egypt is the cradle of architecture; the monuments which are still seen there, have attained the principal object which is proposed by this art. They produce astonishment.

" That solidity with which they are sometimes reproached, is connected with strength; and it is owing to such a circumstance, that, after a period of six thousand years, we behold these gigantic buildings.

" The elegance of proportion, the grace of detail, beauty, harmony, and general result, are enchanting in the Greek orders. The boldness and lightness of the upper parts please in the Gothic edifices; massiveness and solidity are imposing in the monuments of the Egyptians.

" When they first erected a column, they appear to have had no other object than to place the cup of the *lotus* upon its stem. It was an homage offered to the plant which, from their first establishment, had furnished to the new colonists an wholesome and abundant sustenance.

" No traveller, before us, had remarked the resemblance of the Egyptian columns with the different productions of nature; and, nevertheless, those who erected them employed their utmost skill to render the imitation perfect. On the base of the column they engraved, in a circular form, the leaves of the *nymphaea* or water-lily; and gave to the part of the

shaft nearest the capital, the form of a bundle of the stems of the *lotus*.

" They afterwards extended this love of imitation to other productions of the vegetable kingdom, and they represented the bud of the same plant, with the head of the date-tree; and, among the ornaments of ten different capitals, they have designed the branches of the fan palm-tree, and the flowers of the *nelumbo*.

" It is very easy to observe certain points of conformity between the architecture of the Egyptians and that of the Greeks. The latter appear to have at first adopted, without the least alteration, the columns raised on the banks of the Nile: but they soon brought them to their present perfection, by the power and influence of their admirable taste and genius.

" The plan of their most elegant temples is also taken from the small peripteral temples of the Egyptians.

" Thus is the ingenious fable of Vitruvius destroyed, who attributes the origin of architecture to an imitation of the wooden cabins which were inhabited by the most ancient people of Greece. Their descendants, anxious to attribute to themselves every kind of discovery, were very cautious of discovering their obligations to the Egyptians in this art. Without mentioning any of the great number which they owed to that people, they have, in general terms, praised them for their wisdom, which has since been considered, not only with less veneration, but with some degree of doubt as to its existence." P. 7.

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#### TOMBS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS—CAMESSES.

" THE chain of mountains opposite to Thebes is pierced with an astonishing number of sepulchral grottos. The learned men who preceded us neglected to examine them, and they alone would have dignified the research of any traveller. The order of their position on the side of the mountain, was regulated by the wealth of those who occupied them. Those which were nearest to the level of the earth belonged to the most opulent families; their space and their decorations evidently proved it: those of the citizens of moderate fortune were about half way up the rock; while the poor occupied the most

most elevated situations, and they are the most interesting of them all.

" The history of the progress of civilization is seen in the basso-relievo or the paintings in fresco, which represent the various labours of the ancient Egyptians. Hunting, fishing, tillage, harvests, navigation, the traffic of the money-changer, military exercises, the practice of certain arts and trades, with marriage, and funeral ceremonies, are represented in a thousand places.

" In every part of Upper Egypt, near the site or the ruins of an ancient city, the tombs of its inhabitants may be found in the mountains; and the history of every Egyptian who is buried there is traced on the wall.

" These grottos served as asylums for the earliest inhabitants of the borders of the Nile. They afterwards became their last abode, and the awful conservatory of those bodies, which, as they believed, were once again to see the light. Some ages after, the pious and enthusiastic anchorites buried themselves alive in these awful receptacles, to continue, as it were, their ancient delusion.

" When population, accompanying the seat of the monarchy, descended towards Lower Egypt, the kings, who established themselves at Memphis, impressed with an idea of the power and greatness which was associated with the sepulchres of the Theban kings, determined to rival the labours of their predecessors, and erected the pyramids.

" The love of the gigantic, which is peculiar to the nations of the East, produced these monuments; and the Greek kings of Alexandria did not disdain to imitate those who had preceeded them.

" When we reflect on these temples, palaces, tombs, and imperishable structures, we are naturally led to ask under whose government they have been erected? and when we are informed it was under that of priests, we should be astonished that the sacerdotal authority had attained to such an height, if we did not reflect that the Egyptians had then arrived at a point of civilization, when religion never fails to acquire a very predominating influence.

" Cambyses subverted the government of the priests, and threw down the monuments which they had erected.

The traces remain of those wedges which divided the colossus of Memnon, and broke in pieces the obelisks of Thebes. Whether it was from ignorance or from policy, is of little consequence; the result is the same. Nevertheless, the interests of truth demand this discussion, as it may contribute to enlarge our knowledge of the influence and power of the priests over the inhabitants of Egypt.

" Cambyses appears to have had a taste for the arts; he transported into Persia various pieces of sculpture that were precious, both for the materials of which they were composed, and the skill that executed them. He invited into his dominions that colony of artists which erected the still existing palace of Persepolis. He could have, therefore, no other object than to diminish, if not to annihilate, the respect of the Egyptians for their priests, by breaking in pieces the monuments which contributed to maintain that veneration. He revenged himself on that class alone, and the objects of their adoration, for the revolts of the citizens: how happy would he have been if he had shed no other blood than that of the ox Apis!" P. II.

#### PALACE OF MEMNON—COLOSSAL FIGURES.

" THE principal monuments erected upon the left bank of the river, and the only ones which can be reasonably supposed to have depended on Thebes, are the Memnonium, or the palace of Memnon; Medinet-abou, another palace; and the two colossal statues so celebrated for their prodigious height.

" The Memnonion looks to the east. In one of its courts are seen the remains of the celebrated statue of red granite, which may be considered as that of Memnon. Its height was sixty-four feet, and its remains are scattered forty feet around it. One of its feet subsists almost entire. Its breadth is four feet and an half, and one of its ears measured thirty-nine inches in length. The excavations are still visible where the wedges were placed, which divided the monument when it was thrown down by Cambyses. At the entrance of the gate which leads from the second court to the palace, are the remains of a colossal statue of granite of lesser proportions; the head is in perfect preservation, and of rose-coloured

coloured granite, while the rest is black. It is the most precious monument of the ancient Egyptian sculpture: the execution is admirable. The Memnonium had not been finished, as well as the greater part of the Egyptian works, whereby the side of objects but roughly hewn are seen examples of exquisite workmanship.

" To the south of the palace, and at the foot of the Libycus, in the enclosure of an ancient Copt convent, there is a little temple of Isis, which is truly precious from the perfect state of its preservation, as well as from the execution and interesting subjects of the pictures that it contains.

" To the north of the same palace there are the ruins of an Egyptian structure, which appears to have belonged to a temple, and to be a much more recent work than any of the other Egyptian monuments: this appears from the care with which the hieroglyphics were engraved, and a peculiar kind of vaulted roof, a portion of which is still entire. It is not formed on the same principles as ours, and proves that the Egyptians knew not the modern mode of turning an arch.

" Between the Memnonium and the palace of Medinet-abou are the largest colossal figures which now remain in Egypt: their bases are eleven feet in height; though the raising of the earth has buried about six feet of them. The marks which the Nile has left against their sides, rise to within twenty-eight inches of the foot of the statues; which proves, that, since their construction, a mass of earth has been formed from the sediment of the river to the height of eight feet eight inches. The northern colossus has been broken in its upper part. A Roman prefect ordered it to be restored; on its thighs and legs are various Greek and Latin inscriptions, which attest, that those who wrote them had heard the voice of Memnon resounding from the statue at the rising of the sun.

" The height of them is about fifty-eight feet. Their attitude is the same as that of the other sitting figures. Three small female figures accompany each of the colossal statues. They are standing on each side of the chair, and between the legs of the principal figure.

" Between the Memnonium and Medinet-abou, and distant about half

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a league from each of them, are the remains of a great number of colossal figures, and the traces of buildings which indicate that these two places communicated with each other by structures that filled up the whole space between them. This mass of edifices appears to have composed, according to Diodorus Siculus, the tomb of Osymandias. We are confirmed in this conjecture by the conformity which exists between the monuments in their present state, and the extensive as well as precise descriptions which that writer has left of pictures which are found in both the palaces. These paintings represent the sieges of fortified towns, hostile invasions, and victories obtained by the Egyptians. The barbarians with whom they are engaged, as well as themselves, are represented as making use of cars, but with this difference, that three of them are placed in each car. The one holds the reins which guide the horses, the other draws the bow, and the third protects them both with his buckler."

P. 38.

#### WORSHIP OF THE CHRISTIANS IN THE ANCIENT TEMPLES.

" AMIDST the monuments of ancient Thebes, many traces are found of the worship of the first Christians, during the four hundred years that they enjoyed the free exercise of their religion: they appear to have performed their ceremonies even in the temples of their ancestors. The images of Christ and the saints are not uncommon there: they are painted in fresco, and decorated with rays of glory. The greater part of the statues which adorn the temples and the palaces, have been mutilated by Christians and Turks. The first effaced the representations of animals, which their religious notions held forth as devils; the second undertook to throw down those of men. There is every reason to suppose, that, at a certain epocha, the government encouraged these acts of barbarism; as the zeal for destruction has operated in places where it could not have effected its purposes, without the aid of great mechanical powers."

P. 41.

#### MUMMIES.

" THE ancient Egyptians, from the king to the lowest of his subjects, were very

Y y

very attentive to the construction of their burying-places, in the firm belief that, after several thousand years, the soul would return to inhabit the body, if, during that time, it should have remained undisturbed. Hence proceeded the custom of embalming, and the position of sepulchres in places inaccessible to the inundation of the river.

" In the neighbourhood of the Memnonium, and among the grottos of private individuals, many are found which are still filled with the fragments of mummies. When the Arabs, who consider the grottos as the property of each family, apprehend that they may be visited by strangers, they set fire to the mummies which they contain, in order to turn the curious from the research. There are some of these caverns still untouched; as the persevering traveller has not yet discovered them.

" The sepulchres of the rich, however, are exhausted. None of the mummies which are sold by the people of the country are dressed in the envelope, upon which the figure of Death was painted. A few fragments of these envelopes are all which now appears. It is indeed very extraordinary, that, to this moment, no traveller has found the manuscripts on the papyrus, which the mummies of distinguished persons never fail to enclose: these manuscripts are, without contradiction, the most ancient that have been preserved; and appear to contain the prayers made for the dead and by their particular direction. They are written in hieroglyphics or characters, and are decorated with drawings that resemble the pictures which cover the walls of the sepulchres.

"Many of the mummies have the nails both of their hands and feet gilt. Two rolls of the papyrus are sometimes found with them, which are often placed under the arm-pits, though they are also deposited in the division of the thighs, and near the organs of generation. The French, during their stay in Egypt, found eight or ten of these manuscripts entire." P. 46.

**LETTER OF CITIZEN DEROZIERE  
THE YOUNGER, ENGINEER-MINE-  
RALOGIST, AND MEMBER OF THE  
COMMISSION OF ARTS AND SCI-  
ENCES IN ROME - ADDRESSED TO**

**HIS FATHER, A NOTARY AT ME.  
LUN; DATED CAIRO.**

" I HAVE employed all the means in my power to ascend various heights, as well in the deserts of Libya, as in those between Egypt and the Red Sea. My principal journey was from Hefney to Coiffeir, a port of the Red Sea, where the commerce between Egypt and Arabia is transacted. The French were preparing to march, in order to get possession of that point, at the moment when I arrived at Hefney; I determined, therefore, to accompany them. This journey is long and laborious, and performed on dromedaries, as horses would be incapable of supporting the fatigue.

"I have done every thing in Egypt which it was possible for me to accomplish. The journey which I have just completed was the only one that could be interesting to me. It was an object of importance to become acquainted with the mineralogy of Upper Egypt, and particularly of that part of it which is situate between Egypt and the Red Sea: these districts had never been examined by any naturalist; some of them had not been even visited by any traveller; and their position, which is not correctly known, has been placed, at a venture, on the geographical charts, from such information as could be obtained from some inhabitants of the country.

"In the pursuit of these researches I had an opportunity of seeing, in the most complete detail, the monuments of the ancient Egyptians, with which this part of Egypt still abounds.

"I employed twenty-two days in examining the ruins of ancient Thebes, which, if it really occupied the space now assigned to it, could not have been less than Paris.

" Those who are acquainted with the most distinguished monuments of Rome and of Greece, will, nevertheless, view with astonishment the ancient monuments of Egypt. They will there perceive the source from whence the Greeks have derived almost every thing which we admire in their architecture.

"The greater part of the Egyptian monuments consist of temples, whose interior arrangement is almost always formed on the same plan. The accessory buildings are subject to a greater degree of variation: they are in general very fine porticos, which have

from four to six columns in front, with three or four in depth, and whose capitals, almost always differing from each other, produce a very singular effect, but by no means disagreeable to the eye.

" In order to arrive at these porticos it is sometimes necessary to traverse large courts, furnished with ranges of columns, whose capitals present the same variety. The shafts of these columns are always covered with hieroglyphics, and various sculptures: these hieroglyphics, which were the characters of the sacred, and, perhaps, also of the vulgar language of the ancient Egyptians, abound every where; there is not a part of the Egyptian buildings which is not covered with them; they are even seen on the walls which sometimes enclose their courts and their temples.

" Among the accessory structures that accompany the temples, are the moles, which sometimes serve as gates. They are lofty square towers, or rather truncated pyramids, two of which are joined together by their upper parts; and the space that is left in their lower parts serves as a passage into the temple. Although these buildings are sometimes more than eighty feet in height, they are frequently covered with basso-relievo, chiselled with the greatest delicacy. The design indeed is not very correct, for the excellence of the Egyptian sculptures displays itself principally in the execution.

" Some of these moles are almost entirely solid, and have no other cavity but such as is necessary for a stair-case, which proceeds in a right line from the bottom of one mole to the top of that adjoining to it: their summits compose a terrace. Others of them contain an innumerable quantity of chambers, which appear to have been designed for different acts of religion; such as embalming, sculpture, &c. In many places there are pictures which represent the practice of embalming, which was one of the most holy ceremonies among the Egyptians, and was exclusively entrusted to the priests. They are represented in these functions with the head of an animal, either of a wolf, a fox, or a ram: they were probably the marks with which they covered their visage in order to remain unknown, or to obtain that respect which they would not have secured without this kind of ornament.

" From beneath the porticos which I have already mentioned, there appears a long suite of chambers, whose doors have the same ornament, and range perfectly with each other; but their dimensions vary. They continue to diminish in proportion as they advance to the last chamber, which is called the sanctuary of the temple.

" In some of these monuments the ground rises gradually from the portico to the sanctuary. This expedient, which we have not the opportunity of employing in our modern constructions, produces a very striking effect in the perspective, and enlarges, to a great degree, the interior appearance of the temples. As the light enters only from the porticos, the obscurity, which increases from chamber to chamber, greatly heightens that effect, in affording but a very indistinct view of the most distant parts; and as the gates are exactly alike in their form and ornament, the difference of their proportions is attributed to a greater degree of distance than actually exists. Such is the evident effect, though it may perhaps be allowing the Egyptians more art than they really possessed, by supposing that this appearance of their buildings was produced by preconceived design.

" The chambers have this particular character, that their breadth is greater than their depth. On each side there are very narrow corridors, which lead to a multitude of small and very dark chambers; which have, without doubt, served as tombs. On entering them we were assailed by thousands of bats, which soon extinguished our lights, and during the short time necessary to take a plan, our faces were frequently struck by these disgusting animals.

" The horned serpents, which were among the objects of Egyptian adoration, are very common in this country: I narrowly escaped being bit by one of them in a grotto of Thebes; but that is among the lesser dangers which present themselves in Egypt, &c." P. 61.

LXXI. *Etymologicon Magnum; or, Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new Plan.* With Illustrations drawn from Various Languages: English, Gothic, Saxon, German, Danish,

Danish, &c. &c. Greek, Latin,—French, Italian, Spanish,—Galic, Irill, Welsh, Bretagne, &c. the Dialects of the Sclavonic; and the Eastern Languages, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Gipsy, Coptic, &c. &c. Part the First. 4to. pp. 507, and Index. 1l. 1s. *Deighton, Cambridge; Robinson, Payne, London.*

#### PREFACE.

" IN tracing the origin and the progress of human inventions, we exhibit the history of mind and the achievements of reason. Amidst the leisure of cultivated life, Man is delighted to turn his eyes upon himself; to contemplate the energies of his own nature; to appreciate the blessings which he enjoys; and to examine the various causes which have operated in their production. Among all the inventions by which he has been advanced in the scale of being above the animals around him, it has ever been acknowledged, that the faculty of speech is the most important and distinguished. It may well, therefore, be imagined, that in every period of learning and inquiry, the ardour of curiosity would be singularly excited to trace and to ascertain the mysterious workings of that wondrous process, by which languages have been formed and propagated among the inhabitants of the earth. We behold the most extensive and complicated artifice, which the powers of reason were ever employed in devising, prompted, as it should seem, without thought, and completed without contrivance. The exertions of a controlling principle, concurring to the same end, are for ever visible; though the artist is unconscious of his design, and ignorant of his art. It is by these efforts of unmeditating skill, that the system of language has been generated, and preserved uniform in all its parts, and

defined in all its proportions. To discover the 'strong connexions and the nice dependencies' of the various links which compose this great chain of causes and effects, has been the theme of perpetual research; yet if the speculations of the present volume should be founded on truth, it will be acknowledged, I trust, that in no inquiry have the faculties of man been more vainly or unprofitably employed. The pretensions of the writer and the principles of his theory will be unfolded in the succeeding pages, which are destined for the Introduction to his work; but from the examples alone, by which the system is illustrated, must the reader be finally enabled to decide on the nature of these principles, and the extent of their operation\*.

" I may be doomed, perhaps, to encounter the smile or the frown of saitidious levity, when in the course of these discussions I shall gravely appeal to the authority of the Gipsy Language, which we have ever been accustomed to regard as the idle jargon of a forlorn and abandoned crew,—

' So wither'd and so wild in their attire,  
That look not like the inhabitants of  
the earth,  
And yet are on't.'

The Gipsy language, as it is now spoken, may probably be considered as the most ancient form of speech, which is at present extant in the world. The causes, by which the mutation of other languages has been effected, have not extended their influence to the fate and fortunes of the wandering Gypsies; and with them only is preserved a faithful record of primæval speech. It has been imagined, that the Gipsy language is a dialect of the Sanscrit; and I regard it as the important link by which the Sanscrit is connected with the Coptic or the Egyptian. The reader will find in a succeeding page (476) a specimen of the Gipsy numerals; and

\* " The reader will find explained in the Introduction, why I have chosen to commence this work with the radical CB: yet whatever reason I might have for this preference, he will instantly see that the alphabetical order would certainly *not* be adopted in a work which professed to unfold a series of words connected with each other by the same train of ideas. That order, we know, is applied only for the purpose of discovering the spot in which the signification of the word is detailed. This purpose an Index will perform; and I am of opinion, that even in the vocabulary of the schoolboy the alphabetical order ought not to be adopted."

he will there discover a similiarity to the Greek language, which will at once justly excite his wonder and his curiosity. With the Egyptian origin of the Greek language, and with the affinity of the Greek to the Latin, we are perfectly acquainted; and it will afford us a new source of meditation, when we learn that the Gypsies, the Egyptians, or the Copts, are in their own language called *Romans* or *Romani*. Thus it is, that the great revolutions of mankind may have been originally effected by this despised and rejected race. It will perhaps be discovered by some future inquirer, that from a horde of vagrant Gypsies once issued that band of sturdy robbers, the companions of Romulus and of Remus; who laid the foundations of the eternal city on the banks of the Tyber. The eastern scholars have been strongly impressed with the marvellous resemblance which exists between the Latin and the Sanscrit; and I am myself enabled familiarly to illustrate the laws of the Twelve Tables by the dialect of the Gypsies. In our own age a language has been lost: it shall be my province to record and preserve another. I have already advanced far in the prosecution of this design; and the grammar of the Gipsey language I consider as a prelude to my inquiries into the mysteries of Sanscrit literature, which will afford me a future theme of ample and important discussion."

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

" HAVING seen that in the forming of any system it was necessary to adopt a known and acknowledged principle, universally prevailing, I began to consider, 1st, What great, general fact existed; and 2d, Whether it could be applied to any purposes in the adoption of a new theory. I sought for information in those words which were most familiarly employed; as it is manifest, that if any uniformity was observed in words so perpetually liable to change from frequent use, I had the strongest evidence for concluding, that such an uniformity was generally prevailing. *Father* in English I perceived to be *Fader* in Saxon—*Vater* in German—*Padre* in Italian and Spanish—*Fader* in Islandic and Danish—*Vader* in Belgic—*Pater* in Latin—and *Pateer* (*Πατερ*) in Greek: In

other cases of the Greek *Pater*, we have *Pater* and *Patr* (*Πατερ*—*Πατρ*); and if the changes of the word were to be represented, as it is founded in different dialects of the kingdom, it might be written *Feebir*, *Faubir*, and in various other ways. In Persian, *Father* is *Pader*, and in Sanscrit, *Peteer*, as I find it represented by Mr. Wilkins in his Notes to the *Hectopades* (page 307). A more striking uniformity, we shall instantly acknowledge, cannot well be imagined than that which is exhibited in the preceding terms. We here perceive, though the word *Father* has assumed these various forms, that the difference arises only from the change of the vowels themselves or of their place; but that the *same* consonants, or those which all grammarians, at all times, have acknowledged to be cognate, have still been preserved. In our earliest stages of acquiring knowledge, we learn that 'inter se cognatae sunt, Π, Β Φ—Κ, Γ, Χ—Τ, Δ Θ—Ρ, Β, Φ—Κ, Γ, Σ—Τ, Δ, Τθ; and that these letters are called cognate, because they are changed into each other in the variations of the same word. Without embarrassing the reader or myself in this place by defining the *identity* of a word, I shall appeal only to the ordinary conceptions, which every one has admitted on this subject. All would allow, that *Father*, *Fæder*, *Fater*, *Padie*, *Pader*, *Vader*, *Pater*, *Pater*, *Pater*, *Patr*, *Feebir*, *Faubir*, *Peteer*, are the *same* words, or different forms of the *same* word. Now as vowels, *not* the *same*, *or not* in the *same* place, are here adopted; the *sameness* (if I may so express it) of the word does not consist in the vowels, or rather, the vowels have nothing to do in determining the *sameness* or *identity* of a word. We observe, however, that the same idea is expressed by the *same consonants*, or by those which grammarians have considered as *cognate* or of the *same kind*. Now the words *Pater* and *Father*, &c. have various senses all related to each other, signifying, 1st, the *affinity* of nature; 2d, the *author* or *producer* of any thing; 3d, the *founder* of a *feet*, &c. Thus we perceive, that in denominating words to be the *same*, we mean those words which are represented by *consonants* of the *same kind*, impregnated with the *same* train of ideas.

" Here then we obtain at once a species

species of uniformity which leads us directly to the hopes of forming a regular system. Even this instance alone would be sufficiently impressive to convince us, that some controlling principle predominated in languages, by which they might readily be submitted to the laws of a general theory. Words, uttered by the passing breath, we have ever been accustomed to consider as the most fleeting—changeable—inconstant and capricious of all the objects with which man is conversant: yet we perceive, that a word most liable to change and perversion, has remained invariably the *same* through a period of at least three thousand years; if we consider only the existence of this word from the time of Homer, without involving ourselves with the remote periods of the Sanscrit language. This instance I must again repeat, would be alone sufficient to convince us, that uniformity of some sort perpetually prevailed; and the same fact we accordingly find in *all* the instances, which every etymological writer will afford us, who has collected the same words, as they appear in different languages." P. iv.

" As those principles of the human mind, which are effective in the production of one language, will operate in that of another, I was led to conclude, that in every form of speech the same fact will necessarily exist. I again referred to the English, Latin, and Greek languages for the confirmation of this idea; and I found the most ample proofs for the establishment of my hypothesis.

" I had now advanced far in my project of generalizing language. As it related to different forms of speech separately considered, the design had been perfectly effected. I had discovered, that in each language the same ideas were represented by the same cognate consonants: there remained but one step more, to conduct me at once to the completion of my theory. All, who had written on the subject of languages, have uniformly observed their similarity and affinity to each other. I perceived, that on this point they constantly agreed; however they might differ as to the *peculiar* language, from which (as they imagined) the rest were originally derived. In any state of knowledge on this subject, we may be permitted to smile at the idea of an *original* language, when we all

know that languages are perpetually changing. It afforded me however great satisfaction to observe, that this idea was considered as perfectly ascertained; and indeed, if we had only cast our eyes on the instances, which I have before produced, *Father*—*Mother*, &c. &c. we might venture to have drawn from those facts alone a conclusion of a similar nature. Surely every one, who considers the parallel words in so many languages to *Father* and *Mother*—the most common and familiar of our terms, must expect perpetually to find the same coincidence on occasions equally common and familiar. Plain however and palpable as this conclusion must appear to the most ordinary capacity; no such idea has ever been pursued, and no theory formed on such a foundation. If our name for *Father* is the same in Sanscrit and in Persian (*Petrec*—*Pader*)—if the name for the *Earth* is the same in Arabic and Hebrew (*Erd*—*Aren*), as every one has agreed; ought we not to expect (I must again repeat) that the same similarity would perpetually recur in the most familiar instances of ordinary life? I must once more observe, with expressions of the deepest astonishment, that although the affinity of languages has been for ever founded in our ears, and though such facts have been always palpable to the view, still however the etymologists appeared to imagine, that the coincidence terminated, if I may so express it, with the example which was produced; and they perceived not, that collateral similarities must necessarily be annexed to such a coincidence." P. xxi.

" As I have already shown, that in each *peculiar* language the same element conveys the same train of ideas; and as the general affinity of languages has been acknowledged and ascertained; we have good reason to conjecture or conclude that *Throughb all languages, whieb this affinity pervades, the same element conveys the same train of ideas.*

" Here then, we perceive, our theory is at last completed. It is perfect in all its parts, and furnished for all its purposes. The similarity of languages has been the theme of eternal discussion. A few scattered and scanty examples of their coincidence have been perpetually urged; but the whole subject has been involved in the most impenetrable

impenetrable obscurity, embarrassment, and confusion:—here at last we have discovered the important clue, which will guide us safely and readily through all the windings in the great labyrinth of human speech. Under the banners of this directing principle (if I may be again permitted the adoption of metaphor) the numerous tribes and families of words are at once arranged without difficulty or disorder—or marshalled in their due places—and all discharging their various and corresponding functions, with the most perfect uniformity, precision, and regularity. Here at last we have obtained what has ever been sought, but never been discovered—the *universal* or *original language*—not indeed existing in the fleeting forms of any peculiar system or artifice of speech, but in those first and *original elements* which *universally* pervade the whole machinery of language—performing in every part the same functions, and operating to the same purposes. I shall not stoop to define the various stages of progress, which others have advanced in the prosecution of this theme; nor shall I attempt to adjust the precise meaning, which is annexed to those various maxims, which others have adopted in their inquiries into this subject. I shall only simply observe, that the train of ideas, which I have now unfolded, has not been thus exhibited; nor has *any system* been formed on its foundation, such as the reader will find established in the succeeding discussions." P. xxiii.

#### EXTRACTS.

##### SPECIMENS.

**Cheap.** (Eng.)—*Chapman.* (Eng.)—*Cheapen.* (Eng.)—*Ceanpan.* (A. S.) **Emere.**—*Ceap.* (A. S.) *Pretium, bon, merces.*—*Kanfen.* (Germ.) **Emere.**—*Koopen.* (Belg.) **Emere.**—*Kiope.* (Dan.) *Mercari.*—*Kaupe.* (Isl.) *Emo.*—*Kauba.* (Runic) **Emere.**—*Kaupon.* (Gothic) *Negotiari.*—*Kauffman.* (Germ.) *Mercator.*—*Koopman.* (Belg.) *Mercator.*—*Kiobmand.* (Dan.) *Mercator.*—*Kibstid.* (Dan.) *Emporium.*—*Koopstad.* (Belg.) *Emporium.*—*Koop.* (Belg.) *Emptio.*—*Ceapman, Cyppman.* (A. S.) **Mercator.**—*Ceaptow.* (A. S.) *Forum, emporium.*—*Chepstow.* (Urbs Walliae)—*Cypinga.* (A. S.) *Num-dine.*—*Acheter*—*Acheter.* (Fr.)—

**Cheap.** (Old Eng.) 1. *Market place.*  
2. *Market.*—*Good-Cheap.*—*Achater*—*Acheter.* (Fr.)—“ *De bon acabit.* ” (Old Fr.) A marketable commodity—fit to be produced in the *Cheap*.

" IN the Teutonic languages the great race of words to express the affairs of traffic belongs to the element CB, &c. and they are derived probably from different portions of the general idea which that element exhibits. The occupation of the merchant is at once connected with the notion of collecting or bringing together—of possessing or ‘ taking into possession in abundance or with design’; yet I imagine that many of the words belonging to this race are derived from ‘ the place of safety—the enclosure of security and convenience, in which the business of commerce was transacted.’ The etymologists have collected the various terms relating to this idea, *Cheap, Chapman, &c. &c.* *Acheter, Acheter,* which it was necessary to lay before the eyes of the reader, that he might be duly sensible of the extensive use and important purposes, to which these terms have been applied.

" The word *Cheap* signified as I imagine, in our ancient language, what we now emphatically call the ‘ Market place,’ and afterwards the *market* itself: under other forms, it conveyed different ideas relating to the same subject.—‘ Good Cheap’ is a very familiar phrase in old English, which answers precisely to an expression still in use among the French, and is similar to another with the same element, which is now, I believe, become totally obsolete. In Shakespeare, Falstaff, alluding to Bardolph’s fiery face, says, ‘ Thou hast saved me a thousand marks in links and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern; but the fact that thou hast drunk me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest chandler’s in Europe.’ (1st pt. of Henry IV. A. III. S. III.) ‘ Cheap is Market’ (says Dr. Johnson), ‘ and good cheap therefore is a bon marché.’ So in Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, 1599 (says Mr. Steevens), “ ‘ If this weather holds, we shall have hay good cheap.’ ‘ Cheap (as Dr. Johnson has observed) is undoubtedly an old word for Market. From this word East-Cheap, Chepstow, Cheap-side, &c. are derived.’

species of uniformity which leads us directly to the hopes of forming a regular system. Even this instance alone would be sufficiently impressive to convince us, that some controlling principle predominated in languages, by which they might readily be submitted to the laws of a general theory. Words, uttered by the passing breath, we have ever been accustomed to consider as the most fleeting—changeable—inconstant and capricious of all the objects with which man is conversant: yet we perceive, that a word most liable to change and perversion, has remained invariably the same through a period of at least three thousand years; if we consider only the existence of this word from the time of Homer, without involving ourselves with the remote periods of the Sanscrit language. This instance I must again repeat, would be alone sufficient to convince us, that uniformity of some sort perpetually prevailed; and the same fact we accordingly find in *all* the instances, which every etymological writer will afford us, who has collected the same words, "as they appear in different languages." P. iv.

"As those principles of the human mind, which are effective in the production of one language, will operate in that of another, I was led to conclude, that in every form of speech the same fact will necessarily exist. I again referred to the English, Latin, and Greek languages for the confirmation of this idea; and I found the most ample proofs for the establishment of my hypothesis.

"I had now advanced far in my project of generalizing language. As it related to different forms of speech separately considered, the design had been perfectly effected. I had discovered, that in each language the same ideas were represented by the same cognate consonants: there remained but one step more, to conduct me at once to the completion of my theory. All, who had written on the subject of languages, have uniformly observed their similarity and affinity to each other. I perceived, that on this point they constantly agreed; however they might differ as to the *peculiar* language, from which (as they imagined) the rest were originally derived. In any state of knowledge on this subject, we may be permitted to smile at the idea of an *original* language, when we all

know that languages are *perpetually changing*. It afforded me however great satisfaction to observe, that this idea was considered as perfectly ascertained; and indeed, if we had only cast our eyes on the instances, which I have before produced, *Father*—*Mother*, &c. &c. we might venture to have drawn from those facts alone a conclusion of a similar nature. Surely every one, who considers the parallel words in so many languages to *Father* and *Mother*—the most common and familiar of our terms, must expect perpetually to find the same coincidence on occasions equally common and familiar. Plain however and palpable as this conclusion must appear to the most ordinary capacity; no such idea has ever been pursued, and no theory formed on such a foundation. If our name for *Father* is the same in Sanscrit and in Persian (*Petrec*—*Pader*)—if the name for the *Earth* is the same in Arabic and Hebrew (*Erd*—*Aretz*), as every one has agreed; ought we not to expect (I must again repeat) that the same similarity would perpetually recur in the most familiar instances of ordinary life? I must once more observe, with expressions of the deepest astonishment, that although the affinity of languages has been for ever founded in our ears, and though such facts have been always palpable to the view, still however the etymologists appeared to imagine, that the coincidence terminated, if I may so express it, with the example which was produced; and they perceived not, that collateral similarities must necessarily be annexed to such a coincidence." P. xxi.

"As I have already shown, that in each *peculiar* language the same element conveys the same train of ideas; and as the general affinity of languages has been acknowledged and ascertained; we have good reason to conjecture or conclude that *Through all languages, which this affinity pervades, the same element conveys the same train of ideas.*

"Here then, we perceive, our theory is at last completed. It is perfect in all its parts, and furnished for all its purposes. The similarity of languages has been the theme of eternal discussion. A few scattered and scanty examples of their coincidence have been perpetually urged; but the whole subject has been involved in the most impenetrable

impenetrable obscurity, embarrassment, and confusion:—here at last we have discovered the important clue, which will guide us safely and readily through all the windings in the great labyrinth of human speech. Under the banners of this directing principle (if I may be again permitted the adoption of metaphor) the numerous tribes and families of words are at once arranged without difficulty or disorder—or marshalled in their due places—and all discharging their various and corresponding functions, with the most perfect uniformity, precision, and regularity. Here at last we have obtained what has ever been sought, but never been discovered—the *universal or original language*—not indeed existing in the fleeting forms of any peculiar system or artifice of speech, but in those first and *original elements* which *universally* pervade the whole machinery of language—performing in every part the same functions, and operating to the same purposes. I shall not stoop to define the various stages of progress, which others have advanced in the prosecution of this theme; nor shall I attempt to adjust the precise meaning, which is annexed to those various maxims, which others have adopted in their inquiries into this subject. I shall only simply observe, that the train of ideas, which I have now unfolded, has *not* been thus exhibited; nor has *any system* been formed on its foundation, such as the reader will find established in the succeeding discussions.” P. xxiii.

### EXTRACTS.

#### SPECIMENS.

**Cheap.** (Eng.)—**Chapman.** (Eng.)—**Cheapen.** (Eng.)—**Geapan.** (A. S.) **Emere.**—**Ceap.** (A. S.) *Pretium, bon, merces.*—**Kauffen.** (Germ.) **Emere.**—**Koopen.** (Belg.) **Emere.**—**Kiope.** (Dan.) **Mercari.**—**Kaupe.** (Irl.) **Emo.**—**Kauba.** (Runic) **Emere.**—**Kauspon.** (Gothic) **Negotiari.**—**Kauffman.** (Germ.) **Mercator.**—**Koopman.** (Belg.) **Mercator.**—**Kiobmand.** (Dan.) **Mercator.**—**Kiobstald.** (Dan.) **Emporium.**—**Koopstad.** (Belg.) **Emporium.**—**Koop.** (Belg.) **Emptio.**—**Crapman,** *Cypman.* (A. S.) **Mercator.**—**Chepstow.** (A. S.) **Fo-rum, emporium.**—**Chepstow.** (Urbs Walliae)—**Cypinga.** (A. S.) **Num-dine.**—**Acheter**—**Acheter.** (Fr.)—

**Cheap.** (Old Eng.) 1. **Market place.** 2. **Market.**—**Good-Cheap.**—**Achater**—**Acheter.** (Fr.)—“De bon achat.” (Old Fr.) A marketable commodity—fit to be produced in the *Cheap*.

“ IN the Teutonic languages the great race of words to express the affairs of traffic belongs to the element CB, &c. and they are derived probably from different portions of the general idea which that element exhibits. The occupation of the merchant is at once connected with the notion of collecting or bringing together—of possessing or ‘ taking into possession in abundance or with design;’ yet I imagine that many of the words belonging to this race are derived from ‘ the place of safety—the enclosure of security and convenience, in which the business of commerce was transacted.’ The etymologists have collected the various terms relating to this idea, *Cheap, Chapman, &c. &c.* *Acheter, Acheter*, which it was necessary to lay before the eyes of the reader, that he might be duly sensible of the extensive use and important purposes, to which these terms have been applied.

“ The word *Cheap* signified as I imagine, in our ancient language, what we now emphatically call the ‘ Market place,’ and afterwards the market itself: under other forms, it conveyed different ideas relating to the same subject.—‘ Good Cheap’ is a very familiar phrase in old English, which answers precisely to an expression still in use among the French, and is similar to another with the same element, which is now, I believe, become totally obsolete. In Shakspeare, Falstaff, alluding to Bardolph’s fiery face, says, ‘ Thou haft saved me a thousand marks in links and torches, walking with thee, in the night betwixt tavern and tavern; but the fact that thou haft drunk me, would have bought me lights as *good cheap* at the dearest chandler’s in Europe.’ (1st pt. of Henry IV. A. III. S. III.) ‘ Cheap is Market’ (says Dr. Johnson), ‘ and good cheap therefore is a *bon marché*.’ So in Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay, 1599 (says Mr. Steevens), “ ‘ It this weather holds, we shall have hay *good cheap*.’ ‘ Cheap’ (as Dr. Johnson has observed) is undoubtedly an old word for *Market*. From this word *East-Cheap*, *Chepton, Cheap-side, &c.* are derived.”

rived.' Though *Cheafen* in English commonly signifies to inquire the price for the purpose of buying; yet *Ceapian* in Saxon means ' vendere, negotiari'; and *Ceap* is explained by Lye ' Pecus,' which was anciently the most universal object of traffic; and in general, ' Res quavis, quae emi vendi que potest atque ab uno domino ad alium transire.' That the French *Acheter* is to be referred to this race of words, through the medium of ' achapter,' will not, I think, be doubted. This word has much embarrassed the French critics; though they acknowledge that ' achapter' was the ancient mode of pronouncing and spelling the term. ' Nous prononcions,' says Me-

' In the Celtic dialects among the names for the grave we have *Dearc*, *bedb*, *bedbrod*, *tumba*, *tuma*. *Bedb* is connected with the great race of words to be found in every language, which we have before explained from the Hebrew root BT, *a receptacle for man, beast, &c.*

<i>Dearc.</i>	<i>Bedb.</i>	} (Celt.)
<i>Bedbrod.</i>	<i>Tumba.</i>	> The Grave, a
<i>Tuma.</i>		} tomb, &c.

*Bed rid.*

between *bedbrod* and *bed rid*, a person, as we imagine, confined for a length of time to his bed; or it may mean one, who is fit only for his grave—*capularis senex*—senex *capulo vicinus*—ready for his bier—Τυμος—Σορός, &c. *Tumba*—*tuma*—τύμη means the covering with earth; and is connected with the ideas *intere*—*inhumare*, &c. &c. but this will supply an ample theme of future inquiry. To bury means to deposit in a hole or cavity, quali, to burough. This is well known; but with respect to the Greek Θάπτο (Θαλο, sepelio), and Ταφος, Ταφος, Τυμουλος, nothing is known but the name. *Tafos* is only *Tumbos* (Τυμος), *Tumba*—*Tumulus*, under another form by the familiar Celtic change of M into B. It is connected in one of its leading ideas with a great race of words, which signify a hole or cavity. Hence *Tub* (a vessel in English, and the Ark of Noah in Hebrew)—*Tube*—*Tap*—*Dip*—*Dive*—Τυμος—Τυμος imprimo, scil. signum, &c. &c. This is a curious though natural coincidence—Τυμος, Ταφος—to grave (or engrave), the grave. *Dip* occurs in a great variety of languages, as may be seen in the English etymologists, though they have not referred it to the word *Dive*, which is a partial sense of the general term. They have recorded the word Δωδιος, aquas subiere, though Skinner, as if doubtful of the idea, adds Δων and Διφανη, quero. In Italian to *dive* is *tuffare*. To *dive* and to *dip* mean to be inserted into any hollow excavation or receptacle. It is one of the employments of Ariel 'to dive into the fire.' In the London phraeology we have heard of *diving* into a cellar or place of refreshment; and the receptacle itself has been sometimes denominated the *Dip*. As a frequenter of the Piazza might now talk of *Diving* into the *Dip*, or the hollow receptacle to which you descend, so in a remote age a poet of Alexandria had made precisely the same combination, though the receptacles indeed are altogether dissimilar.

\* Πεδιαι αναγνωστης, ας ο' Καθηματη γονος.

Πέρτη τοι δε λοισθον εκπινει σκυφον.

Φεγανημεν ΕΔΑΥΛΕ Νογιας ΤΑΦΟΥΣ. (Lycophron. Caffand. v. 162.)

Dolis sceletis. Cadmili quo silius

Paravit, hauiio deinde supremo scypho,

• Sepulchra subiit Nerci cognomina.'

nage sub voce, 'anciennement achapté, comme le temoigne le mot achapté, et il est toujours ainsi écrit dans les vieux livres.' There is a curious phrase with this element, which is directly referred to the traffic of the market. ' Nous disons' (says Menage) ' à Paris ce fruit, ce mouton, ce drap ne sont pas " De bon acabit," pour dire, ne sont pas bien conditionnez; ce qui veut dire proprement, ne sont pas de bon debit.' We have in English precisely the same idea in the expression 'a good marketable commodity,' or, as it might have been, a good *Cheapable* commodity—fit to be produced in the Market or *Cheap*.'—P. 78.

<i>Thabto.</i>	} (Gr.)
<i>Tafos.</i>	} To bury—a grave.
<i>Tub</i> — <i>Tube</i> — <i>Tap</i> — <i>Dip</i> — <i>Dive</i> —	
<i>Deep</i> — <i>Tip</i> — <i>Tippy</i> .	
<i>Tafos.</i>	} (Gr.) Signum impressum.
<i>Tupo.</i>	} —Signum imprimere.

between *bedbrod* and *bed rid*, a person, as we imagine, confined for a length of time to his bed; or it may mean one, who is fit only for his grave—*capularis senex*—senex *capulo vicinus*—ready for his bier—Τυμος—Σορός, &c. *Tumba*—*tuma*—τύμη means the covering with earth; and is connected with the ideas *intere*—*inhumare*, &c. &c. but this will supply an ample theme of future inquiry. To bury means to deposit in a hole or cavity, quali, to burough. This is well known; but with respect to the Greek Θάπτο (Θαλο, sepelio), and Ταφος, Ταφος, Τυμουλος, nothing is known but the name. *Tafos* is only *Tumbos* (Τυμος), *Tumba*—*Tumulus*, under another form by the familiar Celtic change of M into B. It is connected in one of its leading ideas with a great race of words, which signify a hole or cavity. Hence *Tub* (a vessel in English, and the Ark of Noah in Hebrew)—*Tube*—*Tap*—*Dip*—*Dive*—Τυμος—Τυμος imprimo, scil. signum, &c. &c. This is a curious though natural coincidence—Τυμος, Ταφος—to grave (or engrave), the grave. *Dip* occurs in a great variety of languages, as may be seen in the English etymologists, though they have not referred it to the word *Dive*, which is a partial sense of the general term. They have recorded the word Δωδιος, aquas subiere, though Skinner, as if doubtful of the idea, adds Δων and Διφανη, quero. In Italian to *dive* is *tuffare*. To *dive* and to *dip* mean to be inserted into any hollow excavation or receptacle. It is one of the employments of Ariel 'to dive into the fire.' In the London phraeology we have heard of *diving* into a cellar or place of refreshment; and the receptacle itself has been sometimes denominated the *Dip*. As a frequenter of the Piazza might now talk of *Diving* into the *Dip*, or the hollow receptacle to which you descend, so in a remote age a poet of Alexandria had made precisely the same combination, though the receptacles indeed are altogether dissimilar.

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Φεγανημεν ΕΔΑΥΛΕ Νογιας ΤΑΦΟΥΣ. (Lycophron. Caffand. v. 162.)

Dolis sceletis. Cadmili quo silius

Paravit, hauiio deinde supremo scypho,

• Sepulchra subiit Nerci cognomina.'

And what is still more curious, we even now apply the same element to the same subject. ‘ He *tipt* into the grave;’ and we perpetually use similar combinations of the same element. ‘ He *dived* into the deep—*dipped* or *tipt* into the tub.’ From this *diving*—*dipping*—or *tipping* motion, is derived the word *Tippy*, to be intoxicated; and nothing, we perceive from this explanation, can be more expressive. It is extremely curious, that in these expressions *Dive*—*Tip*, &c. there is an idea still conveyed to us of *descent* or of passing into a hollow receptacle *below*. This brings us to the very spot from which they were originally derived, the *Tafos*—the *Tumulus* of the EARTH.” P. 98.

**GAVEL-KIND.** { (Law Term.)  
Lands descending to  
the Male.

**GAVELL.** { (Brit. ant.)  
Male offspring.

“ Having advanced thus far, and being fully aware how widely extended is the influence of the element CB or GB in supplying the name for *Man*, or peculiarly the *Male* of the human species; we shall now be enabled to understand the origin of the term fa-

miliar to our English law, which has equally perplexed the sages in that science and the adepts in the mysteries of etymology. This term is **GAVEL-KIND**; which, after all the various conjectures respecting its origin, still remains to be finally decided. A quotation from the Law Dictionary of Jacob will supply to the reader and to the writer all the legal information, which it will be necessary for us to acquire on this occasion. ‘ **GAVEL-KIND** is said by Lambard to be compounded of three Saxon words, *Gyfe*, *Eal*, *Kin*, *omnibus cognatione proximis data*. Verstegan calls it *Gavelkind*, quasi, *give all kind*, that is, to each child his part; and Taylor, in his History of *Gavelkind*, derives it from the British *Gavel*, i. e. a hold or tenure, and *cenned*, generatio aut familia; and so *Gavel-cenedb* might signify tenure generationis. But whatever is the etymology, it signifies a tenure or custom, annexed and belonging to lands in Kent, whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons, or the land of the brother among all the *bretthren*, if he has no issue of his own.” (Jacob sub voce.) Some derive this word from *Gafol*, which signifies tribute, and *Kind*—Genus, q. d. Genus terræ seu fundorum tributarium, ‘ Prædium vectigale.’ (Skinner sub voce.) *Gafol* belongs to a very different idea, as I have fully shown on a former occasion. Will not the reader instantly acknowledge, that **Gavel** belongs to GV—**GAV**, the *Male*; and that the tenure of **Gavel-Kind** means the law or custom, by which lands descend to the *Male* of a *Kynd* or family? Nothing surely can be more indubitable than this derivation. It is extremely curious, that the word next succeeding *Gavelkind* in Skinner is *Gavell*, which, he says, is interpreted ‘ Progenies *mafcula*, Brit. ant. *Gavela*, *Givela*, *Gwella*, quod Lambardus fecit a C. Br. *Gefilled*, *Gemini*: vide *Gavelkind* supra.’ Though Skinner has referred *Gavell*, the *male* offspring, to *Gavelkind*, he has not recorded this idea among the various opinions respecting its origin. *Gavel* I imagine to be a diminutive of **GAV**, signifying the *young MALE* or *young MEN*—the *Sons* of a family.” P. 431.

LXXII. *The Scarcity of Wheat considered; or, a Statement of the Impolicy of the late and present Price of Wheat, the Consequences resulting from it, and Means suggested for its Prevention in future; in which the flagrant Practices of Farmers, Millers, and Bakers, are exposed, and the Corn Laws fully investigated.* By the Rev. J. MALHAM, Vicar of Helton, Dorset, and Ordinary of the County

VOL. IV.—No. XXXIX.

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#### EXTRACTS.

“ THAT certain benefits may accrue from *large farms* to the community, I am almost ready to admit. The supply of the summer markets chiefly depends upon them. If there were no large-farms, the consequence probably would be, a great influx into the markets in the autumn and winter,

and a depression of price, and for the rest of the year the supplies would be very partial and precarious. The holders of large farms will also tell us, in addition to this, though naturally emanating from it, that in seasons less abundant, or even deficient, the public are most highly indebted to them for preserving it, to prevent absolute want and famine. These are specious assertions. Let us examine, then, how they stand in fact.

"When all farms were *small*, or at least comparatively so with respect to the present enlarged system, the farmers brought large quantities for sale, and frequently disposed of them at reduced prices, within four, five, or six months after harvest. The monopolist, perhaps, availed himself of such an advantage, especially if he could command a sum of money for that purpose; and sometimes made fifty or more per cent. by selling it again in summer at an advanced price. Of this evil the public in time were aware, and the legislature, with the view to a remedy, made laws to prevent monopolies, which produced to the adventurers such an immense profit. But this class of people, in the times I am alluding to, were comparatively moderate and conscientious men. If they could make twenty per cent. by this traffic, their gains were considered as fully satisfactory, and equivalent to the risk; but if they made thirty or forty per cent. they felt an unusual and unbounded consolation, as being in the high road to fortune. If, possibly, as I have observed, they at any time made fifty per cent. by this commerce, it was a matter almost incredible, and such as they could scarcely again hope to experience.

"In comparison, therefore, with the *wealthy* and *opulent farmers*, who have succeeded to the class of people proscribed by the laws, for profiting in this manner by the wants of the small tenants, these monopolizers were very modest men. In a more distinguished degree the present race of farmers in general have adopted the principle of monopoly. By a communication of opinions, and a certain knowledge that the country does not possess much more than a sufficiency, they can always alarm the public mind, and produce every effect of an actual scarcity. If a moderate advance would satisfy them, the public would con-

tentedly submit to it; but when it is pushed forward to the extravagant rate of three, and even four times the price of a fair and just value, and no bounds are set to their avarice, the bulk of the community must feel the oppression, and will either sink under the weight and burden, or desperately resolve to infringe the public peace by transgressing the laws of society.

"To an undutiful attention to the interests of the landed property of this kingdom, as one at least of the causes, these *growing evils* may certainly be attributed. In promoting this interest, large farms have succeeded to smaller ones. By this accumulation of farms, a monopoly, however prejudicial to the general benefit of the community, has been unexpectedly created. The name and mode have been changed; but the evil has been continued and augmented. It is an evil, pregnant with the most alarming consequences, of which the bare reflection is enough to chill the briskest blood.

"Accused, as I shall be, of endeavouring to undermine the *landed interest* of this kingdom, I know that the discussion of this subject will probably occasion some alarm. But it is reason, and not the passions of men, which ought to be our guide in this important matter. I have said that this interest ought not to be so far stretched as to endanger the peace and existence of society; and yet it will be admitted, that one class of the community *may* in fact be supported to the prejudice and injury of the rest. But this has long predominated. The fact is of public notoriety. At the short distance of *four years only*, this country has been twice visited with the affliction of real or pretended scarcity. It is in every one's recollection. Speculation, and a withholding the very means of life from the public, were practised to a very considerable extent on the former occasion. In the late oppressive season, the recent change of the markets has proved that the same pernicious spirit and practice have been exercised." P. 9.

"The *evil of large farms* has been introduced gradually, and that system must be reversed gradually. Other remedies, therefore, must be resorted to. If the great farmers cannot be compelled to increase the produce, or to supply the markets regularly, at reasonable prices; a competition must be

be created, and a control lodged, to counteract the mischiefs resulting from monopoly. A legislative act should invest the privy council with a power of importing grain, on any estimated deficiency; and that estimate to be taken in every parish, by persons properly deputed, and under proper restrictions, to be ascertained on oath, on a proportionate share of the produce of each farm. In every instance, the farmer is to be paid a fair market price for such share as may be taken, according to its produce, within a reasonable time to be specified. Returns, in proportion to the quantity taken, might be transmitted to government on a certain day in every month, under penalties to ensure the compliance; and the documents, thus transmitted, should be admitted as authority sufficient, under such an act, to empower the privy council to proceed as above stated. These checks would ensure to the community a certain supply of grain at a reasonable price. If the farmer is allowed, by a general law, to export his grain, when the markets are below a moderate price; the community have a right to expect another general law, whose operations shall have the contrary effect of limiting the price within moderate terms. I have

no scruple in asserting, on the principle of common sense, as well as of common policy, that the public are justified in requiring this preventive remedy. The landed interest has been supported by the former; the public interest has a right to be preserved by the latter." P. 23.

"An account has been published from New Alresford, in Hants, the whole of which is so extremely interesting, that I shall transcribe it at large:

"The following statement of the prices and quantities of wheat at our market for the four last market-days, may afford matter of reflection to those who are in the habit of investigating the subject. It will, doubtless, appear curious, that on the tenth ult. wheat was *apparently* so scarce that it was difficult to procure it at forty-two pounds a load; and on the thirty-first there was so visible a plenty, that the farmers were eager to supply us even at so low a price as eighteen pounds. The price of bread is subjoined: it does not appear to have declined in equal proportion with that of wheat; but perhaps it may be said that the bakers cannot afford to lose on their stock in hand:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
July 10, from	32	to	42	per load; Bread 3 1 per gallon.
17,	32	to	38	Ditto 2 11
24,	22	to	30	Ditto 2 7
31,	18	to	24	Not known till to-morrow; for as our magistrates do not set the assize of bread, the millers and bakers have what they please for it; but suppose it will be 2s. 1d.
July 10, but few samples at market.				
17,	upwards of thirty loads at market.			
24,	more than fifty.			
31,	any quantity that was wanted.			

"Our wheat harvest is begun, and the corn of every kind is more abundant than has been known for many years!" P. 28.

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